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30 November 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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P & T PHONE DISCONNECTIONS HURT BUSINESS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Frank Otchere and Janet Corboo]

[Text] The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has embarked on an indiscriminate mass disconnection of telephones in Accra, thus aggravating the already poor telecommunications system in the midst of the current fuel shortage.

Yesterday, the TIMES Editorial office was besieged by numerous industrialists, traders and educationists complaining about the difficulty in carrying out their business transactions as a result of the corporation's action.

The affected subscribers were at a loss to understand why the disconnections because, according to them, they had settled their bills in full. Others were yet to receive their bills, in the first place.

They further claimed that the corporation had failed to restore their telephones even though they had personally visited the offices of the corporation to prove to the officials that they were not indebted to it.

"In view of the fuel shortage, if the P and T should decide to disconnect telephones indiscriminately, they will be doing more harm to the economy", Mr Frank Bannerman-Menson, Executive Director of the Ghana Employers Association emphasized.

Mr Bannerman-Menson blamed P and T's commercial department for the situation, positive that most of the affected subscribers, especially the industrial establishments, had either settled their bills in full or were yet to receive their bills.

"Ghana can only be re-built by Ghanaians themselves and it is therefore up to each and every one of us to eschew apathy and work in the interest of the nation", he said.

This claim was given further credence by a case in point.

A corporation which happens to be in the vital sector of the economy has, for instance, just received its telephone bills for March and April.

But the P and T feels its actions are justified. It has denied allegations that no prior warning was given to customers before the disconnection exercise was carried out.

According to the Public Relations Officer of the corporation, Mr K. Opoku Banful, radio announcements were made a month ago, advising defaulters to settle their bills.

The PRO said, in some cases, even though some customers claimed not to have received their telephone bills for some time, it was up to the customers to check with the commercial department from time to time to know how much they owed since the services of the P and T Corporation were not free.

On the customers who assert that they have paid their bills to date, Mr Banful explained that "most of the bills are paid at the various post offices and it takes time to transfer all these payments to the commercial department to be worked out".

The PRO said the disconnected telephones would be restored only when the amounts owed were paid in full.

CSO: 3400/251

CORRUPTION WRECKS GHANA AIRWAYS

Accra, GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Oct 83 p 2

[REDACTED]

[Text] Perhaps some of the management staff and workers of Ghana Airways Corporation are no more bothered about bearing the stain "once a thief always a thief". But there are certainly a good number of the management staff and workers who are not happy about the ingrained corruption. We sympathize with them. But above all, we wonder how much longer the Government is prepared to tolerate this corruption that has done so much harm to the image of the national airline and continues to make the corporation simply a drain on public funds.

There was a hue and cry when the 1983 budget raised Ghana Airways Accra-London fare from £6,000 to £41,000. Some people predicted that this was bound to make the airline financially the worse for it. However, the very first flight carrying only 45 passengers at £41,000 per seat fetched £1,845,000 as against £1,542,000 which the plane would have earned if it carried a full load of 250 passengers paying the old fare of £6,000 each.

Subsequently, more passengers began to fly by Ghana Airways on the new fares, for several reasons. In the first place, the stampede at the airline's booking offices considerably decreased because less people could afford the new fares, and those who used to shun the airline because they could not tolerate the disorderliness were now booking with Ghana Airways.

In the second place, owing to the disorderliness, most of those who bought tickets in foreign currency were not prepared to give their foreign currency to Ghana Airways only to be subjected to the chaotic, disgraceful, and perfectly appalling mob situation which prevailed invariably at the check-in counter at the airport for every Ghana Airways flight. In those days, scarcely any self-disciplined foreigner or self-respecting Ghanaian holding a foreign currency ticket flew by Ghana Airways.

In the third place, with the higher fare driving away the many people who used to pay bribes to be given other people's already "confirmed" seats, gentlemen could now go to the airport confident that they would not experience the last-minute heartbreak of being told at the counter that their

unconfirmed seats were no more available. Thus, the corrupt ticket deals between some Ghana Airways Traffic staff and travel agencies and directly between the Traffic staff and individual passengers almost vanishes; and thus, Ghana Airways for the first time in a decade began to earn foreign currency from its outward-bound flights.

Over-Booking

But too soon, things began to go wrong again. Someone, perhaps in good faith, calculated that if the fare was brought down a little, more people would go by Ghana Airways still at a good profit. So a C27,000 "group fare" was introduced. Whilst later developments make it doubtful whether the "group fare" had been introduced in good faith, it certainly brought an opportunity for the corrupt people to go into business again. For, it led to hectic over-booking once more, bringing big illegal takings to the Ghana Airways staff concerned.

If the "group fare" were based on good business sense, the Ghana Airways authorities should have reverted to C41,000 as soon as they realized that people were prepared to pay fat bribes to secure the C27,000 "group fare". It is also rather interesting, and revealing, that the "group fare" of C27,000 was charged at the peak passenger season and raised to C35,000 rather in the lean season! This strange thing was done obviously because the lower fare in the peak season was good for bigger and more extensive bribe collection from the mob.

Another probably corrupt step which has been taken was the decision that even those who bought round-trip cedi tickets to Lome should pay the return fare to Accra in CFA. The clever argument was that this would earn some foreign currency for Ghana Airways from its Accra-Lome flights. But the corruptness of the decision is revealed in the fact that Accra-bound flights were made so scarce that frantic passengers, feeling marooned in Lome, were prepared to pay bribes to get a seat on the occasional homeward flight. Bribes, now in foreign currency!

Recently, an aggrieved prospective passenger went to the Ministry of Transport and Communications to complain to a responsible official about a bad ticket deal that occurred in a booking for an internal flight. The complainant was shocked when he was asked what he expected the Ministry to do! Of course, it is alleged that some people in that Ministry indulged in the game of diverting to their "friends" seats specially allocated on Ghana Airways flights to Government and other officials travelling on important public duties. Some Secretaries are said to have thereby missed already arranged bookings.

If things are like this, then who watches the watchman of Ghana Airways? The selfish, corrupt-minded cheap money making desires of some people of Ghana Airways have made them lose any sense of self-respect. They are an insult and embarrassment to the honest people among the management and workers; their deals are subversive of the interests of the corporation and the national economy and they must be exposed, punished, and dismissed.

UNION CARBIDE'S ACTIONS CRITICIZED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is Union Carbide Up To?"]

[Text] A week ago, a reader's letter published in this paper provided some information about the operations of Union Carbide, sole producer in Ghana of the dry-cell batteries used for radios and torchlights. According to the reader, Union Carbide was given an import licence of \$2.2 million under the Emergency Import Programme, with the letters of credit duly established, to import its raw materials. Instead of utilizing the licence, the parent company of Union Carbide in the United States turned round to insist that service charge arrears said to amount to \$1.6 million must be transferred before the company would continue production, or it might close down altogether.

The reader expressed the view that since the service charge arrears must have accumulated over a long period, it is unfair that the company is now demanding payment as a condition for resuming production at this time without any consideration for the economic realities facing our country. We would say that the demand and its timing are odd, indeed. A company says that it could not produce because it has no raw materials and therefore cries for import licence. The Government then makes the import licence available, only for the company to jump on another excuse to refuse to produce--all this precisely when the company knows that its refusal to produce means that the message of the revolutionary process could not be adequately spread through the country.

The company's insistence on having its arrears paid before continuing with production could have been understood if it was being asked, despite arrears, to fall on its own foreign exchange resources to operate. But to refuse to produce after being offered enough foreign exchange to keep going, during which the payment of the arrears can be amicably resolved, is the kind of business practice which cannot foster beneficial co-operation. There are other odd things about Union Carbide's attitude that must be examined on the basis of a foreign investor's obligation to take a real interest in the economic destiny of its host country. Meanwhile, we urge the Ministry of Trade to take quick measures to import batteries.

CSO: 3400/253

GOVERNMENT URGED TO REMOVE OIL SUBSIDY

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Government spends ₵1.3 billion yearly to subsidize the price of oil. We have already tried to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this huge expenditure, in an effort to let everyone appreciate that this expenditure can be more usefully spent. We suggested that it should be used for improving the lot of the rural communities.

One expects various viewpoints on the issue of removing the subsidy. Among car owners are certainly many people who are not so selfish as not to see the merits of the case against the retention of the subsidy. But it is doubtful whether even those who appreciate the arguments against the subsidy will go so far as also to support the call for its removal.

Some people will see neither the disadvantages of retaining the subsidy nor the need to stop it. Such members of the parasitic urban group are, all the same, not unaware of the deprivation which the rural people suffer to provide comfort for themselves. But so long as they are the beneficiaries of the benefits of the toil and sweat of the rural people, they are all right.

However, the point about the oil subsidy is that whilst the money that goes into the subsidy is produced by the rural people, they do not get any real benefits from it. Moreover, the subsidy has not been put to any productive use by those who benefit from it. [as published] So on the one hand, the subsidy is unfair to the majority of the nation--it is a source of great social injustice to 80 per cent of the people of this country; on the other hand, since the subsidy has not had any productive effect, it is a waste of public funds.

In the circumstances, the only sensible alternative is to remove the subsidy and re-direct it to other areas of development that would bring real benefits to the people. In this regard, we have argued that the rural people deserve to have the money channelled to their use, for two main reasons.

In the first place, it was wrong to have denied them the benefits of the subsidy for so long although they are part of the society and must share, as of right, in the wealth of the country.

In the second place, the rural people have proved to be capable of putting the subsidy to productive use. For the rural people, transportation is not for luxury or mere comfort of movement; it almost entirely supports their economic activities. The oil products which the rural people need are in the nature of providing them with the very bare necessities of life.

We repeat that the subsidy should be removed and in the first instance be used in improving the omnibus services in the rural areas. The sum of £1.3 billion is sufficient to add about 100 buses to the omnibus fleets of each region. That would provide a really big relief for the rural communities.

Carefully planned and administered, this sum could in the long-term also provide substantial finance for a rural industrialization programme which, ultimately, is going to be the inevitable shift of the nation's economic development if the Government's national recovery programme is to achieve the projected results.

We therefore again urge the Government to remove the oil subsidy. The case is clear--it does not need any further debate.

CSO: 3400/253

CIMAO HEAVY LOSSES, URGENT MEASURES NEEDED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The PNDC Government has declared that despite the heavy losses recorded by CIMAO, a regional cement complex, over the years, the company has to be retained.

However, certain urgent measures have to be taken by both the three participating countries--Ghana, Togo, the Ivory Coast--and the co-lending banking institutions to save the company.

In a radio and television broadcast last night, the Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, Dr George Opoku, said Ghana's intentions in relation to CIMAO have been made sufficiently clear by her representatives on the CIMAO Board. These remedial measures, he said, include suspension of depreciation payments over a period of say three years and a drastic reduction of the rising fixed and variable costs.

Others are the postponement of payment interests to the banks and the reduction of the per ton sale price of clinker to the world market level to activate consumption in the three countries.

Dr. Opoku said that Ghana, even in the face of difficulties, will participate in the operations of CIMAO since Ghana has been in the fore-front of African Union activities not only in matters of politics but also economics.

He disclosed that if the plant is shut down, CIMAO members will have to pay back to the lenders CFA 32.32 billion and import clinker from elsewhere and Ghana's share of this debt will be CFA 8.92 billion or \$22.8 million.

The implication, according to the Secretary, is that it will be unwise to shut the plant down since CIMAO is the first West African sub-regional economic enterprise.

Dr Opoku said to arrest the worsening financial crisis of CIMAO, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Abidjan on November 13 last year decided that the share capital of the company was to be increased by the creation of 600,000 shares of 10,000 FCFA each for the three participating states.

The meeting also decided to terminate the management contract between CIMA0 and Origny-Desvroise and presently Ciments Francaise holds the technical management contract.

Concluding, the Secretary said the CIMA0 problem raises issues whose resolution calls for the widest possible discussion and consultation.

He hoped that this would generate a national debate that will enable the government to arrive at a decision consistent with Ghana's own standards of probity and accounting and those of the West African sub-region.

CS0: 3400/252

BRIEFS

TEACHERS CONTRACTED BY LIBYA--A selection of 278 Ghanaian teachers are to undertake teaching contracts in elementary and secondary schools in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as from the beginning of this academic year. Under the three-year contract, which forms part of a Ghana-Libya co-operation agreement, the Libyan Government will be responsible for the round-trip air tickets, salaries, and accommodation for the teachers. Each teacher will also enjoy a free return ticket to Ghana for holidays every year. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

DABOASI-TA'DI ROAD CONTRACT--A \$543 million contract for the reconstruction of the Daboose Junction-Takoradi road was yesterday signed between the Government and Messrs Construction Pioneers (CP), a West German firm in Accra. Work starts immediately and is to be completed by January 1986. It has a foreign exchange component of 21 million Deutsche marks. The contract on the project, which forms part of the Trans-West African Highway, was signed by the Chief Executive of the Ghana Highway Authority, Mr H. O. A. Quaynor, and his deputy, Mr Harry Pappoe, and Mr. Bernard Ploetner, managing director of CP and Mr Klaus Klieuser, project manager. Present was Mr E. O. Donkor, Secretary for Road and Highways who used the opportunity to react to criticisms by local contractors that the Ministry had discriminated against them. Describing it as an unfair assertion, Mr Donkor, said the Ministry believed that selection was based on high performance, high engineering standards and good management. Meanwhile, he said, the Ministry had made it a policy to select two or three contracting firms in each region with a view to equally if not better than some of the foreign contracting firms. Mr Donkor appealed to local contractors to make use of the country's professional personnel such as consultants. Replying, Mr Bernard Ploetner, gave the assurance that the challenge had been taken in good faith and the company would give of its best. Present at the ceremony was Dr E. G. Don-Arthur, Western Regional Secretary. [By Raymond H. Reynolds] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

GHANAIAN-GERMAN MECHANIZATION CENTER--A Ghanaian-German mechanization centre was inaugurated here at the week-end during which equipment, worth one million Deutsche marks, donated by Baden Wuesttemberg State was presented to the Ejura Agricultural College. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr C. K. Annan, Deputy Secretary for Agriculture, warned that any tractor operator who failed to undergo a refresher course at the centre would lose the tractor to the state.

He stated that the training was to ensure that tractors which came into the country were taken good care of in order to increase their life span. For the last five years, Mr Annan noted, tractors imported into the country numbered 1,500 but less than 1,200 of them were currently road-worthy. He explained that the government was not registering the tractors in the country for tax purposes but rather to enable the mobile service van to trace and maintain them to increase their efficiency and output. Mr Annan said the Ministry of Agriculture would organize a test for all tractors every 10 months to assess whether the tractors were being catered for properly, adding that tractors found not serviced for more than six months would not be registered nor allowed to operate. He announced that the Ministry would soon import 40 mobile vans to maintain the tractors on the farms. The Deputy Secretary appealed to the West German Government to establish more of the mechanization projects in other regions. Dr Gottfried Fliener, West German Ambassador to Ghana, assured Ghanaians that his country was prepared to give them further assistance. Mr F. A. Jantuah, Assistant Ministerial Secretary, who presided over the function, hoped that agriculture mechanization would transfer the old system of shifting cultivation in the country to a modern one. [By Veronica Sagoe] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES IN ENGLISH 5 Oct 83 p 8]

BOOKS TO REFLECT STRUGGLE--Mr Kofi Vigbedor, Deputy Secretary for Education, yesterday urged people in the book publishing industry to come out with books that would help raise the consciousness of the people and spur them on to work in the interest of the nation. Writers, illustrators, publishers and editors, together, had the responsibility to effect social change and uphold the course of modernization in the society, he said. Mr Vigbedor made this call when he opened a two-week in-service training for book publishing editors in Accra. He reminded the participants that to do their work well, the editors should be able to decide how to present the right material for different readers. The Deputy Secretary charged the editors to create and maintain the necessary atmosphere in which the authors could give of their best. The Ministry, he said, was aware of the problems facing the book industry, and assured the participants that the Government was doing everything possible to solve them. He announced that the Ministry would soon enter into contract with five publishers to produce books for institutions. Such books, he said, would be based primarily on Ghanaian culture which would be married to education. Mr S. A. Amu Otiaketo, Executive Director of the Ghana Book Development Council, called for the establishment of a culture paper. He also urged the Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology and, indeed, all Ghanaians to show interest in and be committed to the idea of the culture paper. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES IN ENGLISH 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--The French Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Patrick Ocomes yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Secretary for Information, Ms Joyce Aryee, to discuss cooperation between Ghana and France on training in the field of mass communication. The Ambassador said his country has already been helping personnel of the mass media organizations in the country, notably, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Ghana News Agency, National Film and Television Institute, and the Ghana Film Industry Corporation in

language and technical training. The French Ambassador assured that his Government would also assist the Ghana Institute of Journalism to improve on its French course. Mr Ocomes said the French Government appreciated the PNDC's effort to put the country's economy on a sound footing. Ms Joyce Aryee expressed the gratitude of Ghana for the assistance and expressed the hope that such co-operation would continue to enhance further understanding and friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 83 p 8]

TOGO DEPORTS GHANAIS--Forty-five Ghanais were at the week-end repatriated from Togo by the Togolese authorities. The Ghanais, made up of trained teachers, nurses and unemployed men and women, were rounded up in Palime and Lome by the Togolese authorities and handed over to Mr F. K. Prah, Ghana's Charge d'Affaires in Togo, who escorted them to the Aflao border and in turn handed them to Captain S. A. Ashiagbor, Officer Commanding the border station. Some of the Ghanais were in possession of genuine travelling documents but they were arrested because they used unapproved routes to enter Togo through Dzodze, Akanu and Leklebi-Daffor. All of them have been sent to Accra to continue their journey to their hometowns. Meanwhile, Capt. Ashiagbor has reminded would-be travellers to Lome and beyond that the Togo side of the border had not yet been opened. [Text] [Accra GHANAIS TIMES in English 5 Oct 83 p 1]

GDR ROAD-BUILDING EQUIPMENT--The Ministry of Roads and Highways yesterday took delivery of 3.5 million dollars worth of road building equipment donated by the German Democratic Republic to help in Ghana's feeder roads rehabilitation programme. The equipment, comprises 24 graders and 24 road rollers, will be allocated to institutions, including the Department of Feeder Roads and the Greater Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi City Councils as well as 13 hard working road contractors. [as published] Speaking at the ceremony, Mr E. O. Donkor, the Secretary appealed to all banks to go to the aid of hard working contractors who wished to acquire their own road equipment. He appealed to the beneficiary institutions to handle the tools with care and to maintain them regularly to ensure efficiency and longer life. Mr. Yakubu Adam Kasole, managing director of Ghewaa Civil Engineering Limited, servicing agents for Buakema Imports and Exports Limited of the GDR, said the company had provided a mobile workshop and service staff to assist in maintaining the machines. The company, he said, would also open workshops in the regions to cater for Ashanti, Brong-Anafo, the Northern Upper East and Upper West Regions. He, therefore, appealed to the government to assist it in the procurement of more pick-up vehicles. Mr Hans Schmidt, director-general of the German firm, said the company would deliver a prefabricated mobile workshop to Ghewaa Civil Engineering in Accra next January to intensify its work and to ensure the success of the government's roads rehabilitation exercise. [By Albert Armah] [Text] [Accra GHANAIS TIMES in English 1 Oct 83 p 8]

NEW PRICE FOR PETROL--With effect from today, Premium petrol will sell (ex-pump) at £35 a gallon, gas oil, £24 and kerosene, £20. A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power last night, explained that these prices will reduce the subsidy on fuel, which is currently £1.2 billion, to a more tolerable level and thereby make available, funds needed to finance the Tema Refinery Rehabilitation and expansion programme. [Text] [Accra GHANAIS TIMES in English 11 Oct 83 p 1]

GHAIP REFINES LIBYAN CRUDE--The GHAIP Oil Refinery at Tema was put into operation on Thursday to start refining about 30,000 metric tonnes of crude oil imported from Libya. After this the plant will be shut down by October 10, for the yearly routine maintenance and inspection. The furnace at the plant which blasted two months ago was fully reactivated by the workers without assistance from any foreign expert. Briefing the GRAPHIC at Tema on Friday about preparations made towards the impending shut-down, Mr Robert Mosore, the local union chairman, said the government had already imported large quantities of refined petroleum products and the 30,000 metric tonnes being refined could augment that. He said at the moment between 100 and 150 tankers were loaded everyday as compared to 200 and 250 tankers during the maximum production period. [By Kofi Yeboah-Agyemang] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 3499/257

IMPROVING PROSPECTS FOR FISHING INDUSTRY IN CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3455, 31 Oct 83 pp 2510-2512

[Article by Howard Schissel]

[Text] GUINEA-BISSAU and Cape Verde, two former Portuguese colonies, have chalked up considerable progress in the establishment of a modern fishing industry since independence in the mid-1970s, but they still have a long way to go towards achieving greater mastery over their valuable maritime resources. The development of the fisheries sector is a top priority in both states which are aiming at significantly boosting export earnings from maritime activities.

Although production and domestic consumption of fish have taken a great leap forward in recent years, Guinea-Bissau still lags far behind neighbouring West African countries on both scores. Guinea-Bissau's production of some 10,000 tonnes a year (t/y), for example, is not equal to even 10 per cent of Senegal's performance. Although there is not yet an agreement on the extent of Guinea-Bissau's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), it is clear that the waters in this zone can be highly productive, yielding high income, employment and foreign exchange.

Guinean waters have been surveyed a number of times in the past two decades and the knowledge of resource potential is steadily improving. The latest survey in mid-1981, covered zones deeper than eight metres, confirming previous estimates that the potential sustainable yield was in the neighbourhood of 200,000 t/y. The most commercially attractive varieties of fish which abound in these waters are sole, capitaines, corvina and shrimp.

Boats flying the Guinea-Bissau flag annually net some 10,000 tonnes of fish. It is estimated, however, that the total catch

in Guinean waters is close to the 200,000 tonne sustainable yield ceiling. If Bissau officials allow 22 Soviet vessels and boats from Common Market states and Senegal to operate in its EEZ, substantial illegal fishing activity also goes on. Apart from the loss of revenue occasioned by poaching, the government's lack of control over its maritime zone deprives it of precise data essential for the rational exploitation of its fishing resources.

The structure of Guinea-Bissau's fishing industry strongly resembles those of other West African coastal states: a sharp cleavage between the artisanal sector operated by local fishermen with modest means and the industrial sector run principally with the assistance of foreign labour, capital, management and overseas sales networks.

Although exact data is difficult to gather, a recent report on Guinea-Bissau fisheries prepared by the Dakar office of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in the context of its Eastern-Central Atlantic Fisheries Project estimates that there are between 700 and 800 pirogues (canoes) of all types based in the country, of which around 150 are motorised. Fish is landed all along the coast, but as much as two-thirds of the artisanal catch passes through either Bubaque, on the island of the same name located in the Bijagos archipelago, or Cacheu, a port on the northern part of the mainland.

The growth and development of artisanal fisheries is presently being financed at Bubaque by the Swedish development agency, SIDA, while USAID and the EEC are supporting a project at Cacheu. These

schemes distribute gear, pirogues and engines to fishermen under sale or hire agreements and help collect fish to distribute in the larger urban centres. Bubaque supplies principally Bissau, while Cacheu handles the interior of the country along a line stretching from Canchungo to Mansaba.

The government controls the marketing of fish, thereby eliminating the "mammy" intermediaries between producers and consumers. Under today's conditions with demand far exceeding supply, the absence of a private marketing system is not a break in the developing of domestic-orientated fishing operations. In years to come, however, it is likely that a more flexible approach will have to be adopted.

Dried fish fetches a higher price than fresh fish, accounting for the growing tendency of Guinean fishermen to dry fish. This phenomenon has reinforced views in FAO circles that government fish prices are far too low. A fair share of the dried fish is exported for sale in Ziguinchor, the capital of Senegal's southernmost Casamance province. Even if prices are generally lower, fishermen often prefer to have CFA francs which can be converted at a highly favourable rate on the black market for Guinean pesos.

The industrial sector at various times in the post-independence period has boasted up to four joint venture companies. Due to failures, only two are still in operation: the Soviet-Guinean *Estrela do Mar* and the revamped Franco-Guinean *SEMPESCA*. A small private firm, *Rosado Peralta*, is also active. *Estrela do Mar* operates eight vessels based in Bissau, four flying the Soviet and four the Guinean flags. Only a minute portion of the catch, principally frozen shrimp, is landed in Bissau. It is hoped that this small share will grow with the improvement of refrigeration capacity in the capital. In the not so distant past, Soviet-Guinean fishing relations became testy as the state-controlled journal, *No Pincha*, accused the Soviets in hardly veiled terms of virtually scraping the ocean bed dry.

Estrela do Mar is totally dependent on the Soviet Union, which furnishes all the vessels and is in charge of maintenance. The Soviets, in exchange, are entitled to have five other vessels fishing in Bissau's EEZ. Much of the fish netted by these trawlers is reportedly sold in Las Palmas (Canary Islands) for hard cash.

Government policy appears to be oriented in the medium to long term

perspective towards the creation of an onshore processing industry with the local exploitation of a larger share of the fishing resources guaranteed by vessels based in the port of Bissau. Impeding at present such a development is the lack of necessary infrastructure and ancillary facilities like reliable communications. Harbour facilities are notoriously inadequate. A \$37m loan from the World Bank, BADEA, the Kuwait Fund and the OPEC Fund will help finance the upgrading of the port for the end of the decade.

An amelioration of the unreliable electricity system and the assurance of a steady low cost supply of fuel for the boats is vital for the eventual success of the fishing industry. Living conditions for fishing crews and transport links with the outside world will also have to be improved. In the meantime, Guinea-Bissau will have to continue licensing foreign vessels to fish its EEZ, while seeking to maximise revenues and minimise poaching.

For the parlous Cape Verde economy, the fishing industry is a key resource. Not only is it the top hard cash earner, but fishing represents seven per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), employs eight per cent of the workforce and provides 45 per cent of the archipelago's animal protein.

Unlike Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde has traditionally boasted a fishing industry and even a seafaring past, with many Cape Verdians having emigrated to the United States to work in the New England fishing industry. Today there are approximately 3,500 active fishermen, operating 1,000 artisanal boats, 21 industrial trawlers and three long distance tuna-canning vessels. The state company, *Interbase*, fishes for part of the season in Angolan waters with these 38-metre vessels. The islands themselves have a rudimentary canning industry. Most of the export-oriented ventures are with Portugal.

Cape Verde's EEZ area is pegged at 630,000 square kilometres, of which a mere 10,200 square kilometres are classified as continental plateau. The volcanic origins of the archipelago means that water depths are considerable. Annual sustainable yield has been estimated at some 50,000 tonnes. Current output is only around 10,000 t/y. Thus fishing can be vastly expanded in coming years and, hopefully, can procure large sums for the Cape Verde exchequer.

Numerous projects are underway to help Cape Verde capitalise on a greater share of

its potential offshore wealth. The Netherlands is financing the establishment of an artisanal unit on the island of San Antao. In addition, the Dutch have provided a 6,000 tonne cold storage facility on Sao Vicente and is in the process of supplying another unit for Sal Island. Japan has provided vessels and outboard engines

Swiss and West German aid are helping with artisanal development on the islands of Brava, Fogo and Maio. Portugal and Cuba have provided training scholarships, while Spain expects to provide shore training facilities at Mindelo on Sao Vicente island.

CSO: 3400/242

BACKERS OF OPENING TO WEST SEEN GAINING GROUND IN PAIGC

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Pierre Biarnes, Correspondent in West Africa: "Guinea-Bissau: Supporters of an Opening to the West Are Scoring"]

[Text] Dakar--Several sanctions taken at the beginning of October by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) against individuals who had already been dismissed from their posts in the government, the army or the top administration, during the summer or some months earlier, mark a new stage in the efforts deployed by President Jac Bernardo Viera to consolidate his power at the head of Guinea-Bissau.

Like all similar measures taken since the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat, they weaken a little more, at the same time, the camp of those hostile to the slow but continuous shift of the former little Portuguese possession in West Africa toward positions much more favorable to the West.

Suspended for a year from the single government formation, Samba Lamine Mane and Flavio Proenca had already been dismissed last 21 August from their respective posts as minister of foreign affairs and secretary of state for fishing, owing to a reshuffle that had also seen the dismissal of Manuel Saturnino da Costa, minister of public works. Mr da Costa had already been "downgraded" the year before since he had been holding until then the portfolio of minister of the interior.

Also suspended from the PAIGC at the same time as these three civilians were Commander Joao da Silva (who had already lost his post as general chief of staff of the armed forces on 23 August) as well as several regional officials in the security services or the party organization.

The Role of Commander Camara

All these individuals, who were placed under house arrest after their dismissal, are unofficially accused of misappropriating funds in the exercise of their duties--which appears to be well-founded for most of them. But all were also considered, on various grounds, as close to certain progressive Arab countries (Mr Mane for example) as well as to socialist countries (Messars Proenca and da Costa), whereas their replacements, such as Fidelis Cabral da Meda, the new foreign affairs minister, are considered pro-Western.

We can attribute the same consequences to the final decision pronounced the same day by the party's leading authorities against three other individuals, who had been accused of conspiracy in July 1982: Joao da Costa, former minister of social affairs to ex-President Luiz Cabral; and Honorio Fonseca, former ambassador to Moscow, both imprisoned since then, as well as Leopoldo Alfama, former governor of the Cacheu region in the north of the country.

On the other hand, we have more difficulty appreciating the scope of the decision taken by President Viera, under cover of the 21 August government reshuffle, to give up the armed forces and interior minister portfolios, which he had been holding concurrently with his duties as chief of state for more than a year, in order to entrust them respectively to Commanders Iafai Camara and Jose Pereira, who, it is true, as vice-ministers already had actual responsibility for these posts. We may also question the reasons for the creation at the same time of a "national security council," made up of the highest notables of the state among others: the president himself, the prime minister, Victor Saude Maria, and the two new above-mentioned ministers of the armed forces and the interior. This new body seems in any case to be called on to supplant, at least on a defacto basis, the national revolutionary council which had been the supreme authority in the country since the November 1980 coup d'etat, but which since then has lost several of its initial members, victims of the purges of these last 2 years about which moreover little is said.

Some observers sum up this development as a gradual concentration of power in the hands of President Viera, still very popular in spite of the very serious economic and financial difficulties that his country is continuing to experience. We can also see there the climb to power of Commander Iafai Camara who, as chief of the armored regiment, was in fact the main author of the overthrow of Luiz Cabral and the one on whom President Sekou Toure of neighboring Guinea-Conakry might increasingly be placing his bets.

The influence of the latter, who is apparently still dreaming of the ultimate establishment of a "greater Guinea" and who, turning his back on his past, is now behaving like one of the major party leaders of "moderate Africa," is in any case increasingly perceptible in Bissau. His intelligence services are said to have brought proof of the collusion with Libya of Mr Mane, the foreign affairs minister dismissed in August. Likewise, it is to him that we might owe Guinea-Bissau's adoption of positions favorable to President Habre in the Chadian crisis.

The recent decision to return domestic trade to the private sector, just as in another area the gradual acceptance of French (transport vehicles and means of transmission) and Chinese (in particular, two coast guard patrol boats delivered in the summer) military equipment, which weakens the de facto monopoly enjoyed by the Soviet Union since the war of liberation, are involved in the same phenomenon of a shift toward Western position.

PART OF INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NJONJO

Clarification Sought

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text]

The inquiry into allegations against the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Mugane Njonjo, started yesterday with legal arguments over the setting up of the Judicial Commission.

One of Mr Njonjo's lawyers, Mr W. S. Deverell, sought clarification as to which statutory document the commission was operating under since two had been issued.

But Mr Justice C.B. Madan, a member of the commission, said that *Kenya Gazette* notices of July 29 and October 20, 1983 were complementary and that both were relevant to the inquiry.

The inquiry is the first of its kind to be held in Kenya. The commission is chaired by Mr Justice C.H.E. Miller of the Court of Appeal. Mr Justice Madan, also of the Court of Appeal, and Justice (Mrs) Effie Oduor of the High Court are its members. Mr Njonjo is represented by Mr Paul Muite and Mr Deverell. Mr Lee Muthoga, Emani Njagi and Mr Onyango Mwangi are assisting the commission. The Deputy Public

Prosecutor, Mr Benjamin Patrick Kubi, and Mr Jared Benson Kangwana, are secretaries to the commission.

The inquiry was adjourned until November 22 because of other State engagements, Mr Justice Miller said.

Mr Deverell, looking relaxed and confident, said the President had appointed the commission on July 29 "to inquire into the conduct of Mr Charles Mugane Njonjo".

Yet again, he said, another commission was appointed on October 20 to "inquire into allegations made against Mr Charles Mugane Njonjo".

He said he did not know on what statutory document the commission was operating because the two were dealing with different subjects. "One deals with the conduct of Mr Njonjo and the other deals with the allegations made against him," he said.

Mr Deverell also sought to know if Mr Muthoga, Mr Njagi and Mr Onyango were acting under the direction of the Attorney General or were appointed to assist the commission in its inquiry.

He said that the Attorney General, in a statutory document (*Kenya Gazette* notice No 2954 of August 12, 1983) had referred to them as Public Prosecutors for the purpose of an inquiry under

Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

The counsels, he said, "were again appointed by the President to assist the commission to inquire into the allegations made against Mr Charles Mugane Njonjo".

He added: "I seek clarification here as to whether the counsels are here to assist the commission or will be under the direction of the Attorney General who appoints prosecutors."

Asking that the roles be defined, Mr Deverell said: "My submission is that the position of State represented by the Attorney General should be distinct from that of the commission conducting the inquiry, but appointing the counsels as public prosecutors and describing them as counsels of State raises a fundamental question in the inquiry."

He also wanted to know if the testimony of witnesses would be given to the defence counsels. But he was told by Mr Muthoga that it would not be possible to do so because "even in criminal cases the evidence is given after it has been submitted by the witness".

Mr Deverell then said: "How can one prepare a defence in allegations of this magnitude if he has no idea of the kind of allegations. We are entitled to the general nature of the evidence."

The commission started its deliberations at 10 a.m. It had to adjourn for half an hour at 11.30 a.m. to give time to Mr Muthoga and his team to consult each other on what replies to give on the points that had been made.

Asked if he would answer the points immediately, Mr Muthoga said "I will not answer them immediately." The commission then adjourned for half an hour.

Earlier, Mr Justice Miller said the inquiry would be conducted in accordance with Kenyan laws and natural justice.

Mr Deverell said witnesses would be summoned from abroad

and that there should be a minimum of delay during the inquiry.

Answering the points, Mr Muthoga said it was a matter of regret that Mr Deverell had raised the issue of statutory documents. He said the President had the powers to appoint a commission or revoke it.

He disagreed with Mr Deverell that he was only aware of the *Gazette* notice of October 20 appointing the commission when "15 million Kenyans were aware of the commission".

Mr Muthoga said he and his team would appear in the commission as counsels to assist the commission.

Muli: He's Lucky To Be Here

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text]

Accusations against Mr Charles Njonjo would have landed him in a Kangaroo court and to a firing squad had they been made in a country other than Kenya, the Attorney General, Mr Justice Matthew Guy Muli, said yesterday.

He told the Judicial Commission inquiring into allegations against Mr Njonjo that the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs would have suffered without a hearing and without a voice being raised on his behalf. Mr Justice Muli said Kenyans were proud because they believed in a system which did not condone such acts.

He said the Judicial Commission was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that fair play and justice were not only done but seen to be done.

The commission is headed by Mr Justice C. H. E. Miller, of the Court of Appeal. Mr Justice C. B.

Madan, also of the Court of Appeal, and Justice (Mrs) Effie Owor of the High Court are members of the commission.

Mr Paul Mute and Mr W. S. Deverell are appearing for Mr Njonjo. Mr Lee Muthoga is heading the team assisting the commission. Other members of the team are Mr Timan Nungi and Mr Onvango Otieno.

Mr Justice Muli said the inquiry was not a trial. He told the commissioners: "Subject to observance of the rules of

relevance and natural justice, of which you are the sole judges, nothing should fetter your endeavours in getting to the roots and truth of the allegations into which you are directed to inquire."

Mr Justice Muli said the inquiry was a momentous occasion in Kenya's history for it was the country's first public inquiry into the conduct of a person who had held and served in some of the highest offices in the Kenya Government since independence.

Urging the commission to delve into every aspect of the matter it was directed to investigate, he said: "All the sons and daughters of Kenya will be anxiously waiting to hear and know the results of their deliberations and the conclusions thereof."

After independence, he said, all Kenyans had hoped that every citizen and everyone living in the country would enjoy freedom from fear, the right to personal liberty, freedom of conscience, expression and association. "Indeed, our Constitution assures each one of us the right to enjoy these rights subject only to the right of others to do the same," he said.

He added: "I am pleased to say that this has to a large measure been achieved." He said Kenyans today could justifiably be proud of the democratic manner in which the country had secured and protected the liberties

Democracy

"Nevertheless, we cannot afford to be complacent nor take democracy and the enjoyment of these rights for granted," he said. "It is for this purpose that this commission has been set up to inquire into the very serious allegations which concern the security of the State and the position and image of the Head of State and touch upon the very fabric of our society," he said.

Mr Justice Muli said what had been alleged amounted to a "systematic erosion of the rule of law," culminating in a conspiracy to "endanger and undermine the sovereignty of the State itself."

"The allegations of involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of a

friendly neighbouring country, and that too in collusion with the abhorrent regime of South Africa, which subjugates the majority of its people, is no less serious," he said.

He said the seriousness of the allegations was not mitigated by the fact that President Moi was, at the time, Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He said the specific allegations in the commission's terms of reference did not limit the merits of the citation. "You will be at liberty to summon whosoever you wish to testify before you to enable you to discharge your duty to arrive at the truth," he told the commissioners.

He said Mr Njonjo would be called to testify as directed and that he would be free to call witnesses on his behalf. The witnesses may be examined or cross examined by the counsels assisting the commission.

He said the commission would have liberty to adjourn from time to time as the exigencies of the situation required and reassemble at their convenience as well as those of all other parties concerned.

Mr. Justice Muli said the setting up of the commission underscored President Moi's desire to consolidate and preserve the democratic process and adherence to the rule of law. He said it also touched on the very cardinal principle of natural justice that no one shall be condemned unheard.

Mr. Justice Muli urged local and international newsmen covering the event to report the

proceedings accurately, objectively and responsibly and to avoid sensationalising the issues. He said: "They (the Press) owe this not only to the reading public but to the State, the subject (Njonjo) and to the world generally."

He also asked Kenyans to avoid gossip and to "await the outcome of the inquiry" and to leave the commission to do its duty without interference or pressure from any source.

Mr. Justice Muli asked those "who have information to come forward and place it before the commission through the office of the assisting counsel and the secretaries to the commission."

He asked the commission to "feel free to express your findings in your report without fear or favour" in the full knowledge that the mission they were undertaking had the full backing of the Government and the citizens of Kenya.

Mr. Justice Muli said he had appeared before the commission as a friend of the court (*Amicus Curiae*) on behalf of the Republic. Earlier he presented instruments appointing the commission before a hushed chamber. The documents are Kenya Gazette number 2749 of July 29, 1983, number 2836 of August 5, 1983, number 4051 of October 20, 1983, and the signed instrument appointing the commission dated August 5, and 10th of October 21, 1983, as well as the signed instrument.

Warning Against Gossiping

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 6, 12

[Article by Robert Irungu and Edward Rihnaa]

[Text]

THE Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the former minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Mugane Njonjo, opened yesterday in Nairobi with a call by the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Mathew Muli, for Kenyan people to avoid gossip and await the outcome of the inquiry.

The proceedings were adjourned until November 22, after about four hours which were marked by the opening remarks by Muli, the leader of the assisting counsels, Mr. Lee Muthoga, and a demand by Njonjo's lawyers for some clarifications on issues of fundamental importance.

Njonjo, looking composed, was personally present at the opening session dressed in his usual attire of three piece suit, a chain and a rose on his coat lapel.

Muthoga said that the inquiry will have far-reaching consequences on the management of the country's affairs.

He said the inquiry should bring a new and refreshing influence in the management of public affairs in the same way the famous Watergate investigations did to the US.

The inquiry commission is headed by a prominent High Court Judge, Mr.

Justice C. H. E. Miller, and two other judges, Mr. Justice C. B. Madan and Mrs. Justice Effie Owuor.

Muthoga is assisted by Mr. Timan Njuga and Mr. Onyango Otieno. And Njonjo is represented by Mr. W. S. Deverell assisted by Mr. Paul Muite.

After welcoming the commission, Muli tabled three gazette notices — gazette notice number 2749 of July 29, 1983, gazette number 2836 of August 5, 1983, gazette notice number 4051 of October 20, 1983, and the signed instrument — appointing the commission.

"This is a momentous occasion in the history of our beloved country. It is an important and serious occasion for it is Kenya's first public inquiry into the conduct of one who has held, and served in undoubtedly some of the highest offices in Kenya's Government almost from the birth of independent Kenya nearly 20 years ago.

"You will no doubt, as is your duty, go into every aspect of the matter that you are directed to investigate under the terms of your appointment. All the sons and daughters of Kenya will be anxiously waiting to hear and to know the results of your deliberations.

Muli explained that the issuance of the commission and

the appointment of the commissioners "underscores the President's desire to consolidate, and to preserve the democratic process and the adherence to the rule of law.

He told the commissioners how Kenya had achieved the freedoms as enshrined in the constitution and that Kenyans today can justifiably be proud of the democratic manner in which the country has accrued and protected the liberties.

"Nevertheless we can not afford to be complacent nor to take democracy and the enjoyment of these rights for granted. The price of freedom, is eternal vigilance," warned Muli.

Underlining the nature of the inquiry, he said what is alleged amounts to a systematic erosion of the rule of law, culminating in a conspiracy to end anger and undermine the sovereignty of the state itself.

"The allegations of involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the government of a friendly country, and that too in collusion with the abhorrent regimes of South Africa, which subjugates the majority of its people is no less serious," said the Attorney-General.

"The seriousness is not mitigated by the fact that our Head of State was, at the time, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. I must stress that the specific allegations in the terms of reference do not, in any way, limit the

generality of the citation," he said.

He told them that they will be at liberty to summon whoever they wish to testify before them to enable them to discharge their duty to arrive at the truth.

He said in other lands accusations of the matters alleged in the terms of reference alone without proof would have landed the subject before a Kangaroo Court, and to a firing squad.

Muli said it was that in mind that the commissioner are charged with the responsibility to ensure that "fair play and justice is not only done but is seen to be done". [as published]

Appealing to Kenyans to avoid gossiping and to await the outcome of the inquiry, Muli said the people of Kenya should continue with their normal duties and, "leave the commission to do its duty".

And he called on the public and public servants who have information which would in any way assist the commission to come forward and place it before the commission through the office of the assisting counsel and the secretaries to the commission. He told the commissioners that they should

feel free to exercise their findings in their report, "without fear of favour".

After Muthoga's remarks, Deverell, one of Njonjo's lawyers moved in and asked for various clarifications to enable his team to move further in the matter.

He sought clarification about the commission itself. He argued that the commission issued to him was dated October 10, 1983 contrary to the remarks made earlier by the Attorney-General and Muthoga that the commission was appointed in July under Gazette Notice Number 2749 of July 29, 1983.

He also sought clarification on Muthoga and his team,

since under the commission they were appointed as counsels to assist the commission. Deverell argued that the Attorney-General had appointed the Muthoga team under the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) which provides that all public prosecutors are under the direction of the Attorney-General. He demanded clarification as to whether the Muthoga team will be under the Attorney-General or it will be assisting the commission.

Deverell said the appointment of Muthoga, Njugi and Otieno as prosecutors, "does raise a question as to the nature of this inquiry. We are not clear as to their role," said Deverell.

He also wanted to know whether the witnesses' statements had been made available to the commission.

Deverell further questioned the role of Mr. A. R. Kapila, a prominent lawyer, in the commission and referred to press reports which said Kapila was a consultant to the commission.

He referred to speculations in the press about a British lawyer and said on August 8, this year his firm, Kaplan and Straton, wrote to the Attorney-General asking him to grant the counsel permission to practise and to assist in the inquiry, but on the same day the Attorney-General wrote and declined to give permission.

But he said on August 12, THE KENYA TIMES came with a story he said was purported to be an exclusive interview with Muli in which it was reported that foreign advocates were allowed, yet three days earlier their request had been declined.

Deverell further sought a clarification on the general nature of the evidence against Njonjo and asked, "If the statements of the witnesses will be made available to us. So far we have not yet received any information as to the general nature," he said.

Before Muthoga replied to the issues raised by Deverell the proceedings adjourned at 11.30 a.m. for half an hour.

And when Muthoga moved in after the proceedings resumed at 12.12 p.m. he said Deverell did not look at the relevant documents appointing the commission. He referred him to the gazette notices that had been tabled by Muli earlier.

He clarified that the gazette notice of October 20, 1983 was amending notice No. 2749 of July 29, 1983, and he said he believed Deverell was given instructions after the July notice.

Muthoga said his team appears in the commission under the appointment by the president and they are not going to be delegated by the Attorney-General.

Their role, he said, is that of assisting counsels representing the public interest.

Regarding Kapila, he said it might have emanated from a refusal to co-operate with the press and they then speculated. He said it was an irrelevant matter.

Muthoga said the statements made by witnesses are made available in criminal cases. Dwelling on the appointment of the commission, Deverell suggested that the Act should be amended so that it specifies the matter, and where and when the inquiries shall be made.

He also wondered whether the commissioners were given another oath after the original commission was amended. He agreed that the president has powers to amend the commission but submitted that the Act needs to be improved.

In his ruling Justice Miller said that the commission will proceed as it is appointed. He adjourned the proceedings to November 22 at 10.30 am because of the major public functions in the next few days.

Earlier Muthoga had told the commission that they are commencing to undertake an inquiry which is not a trial in the ordinary sense of a trial. It is not trial of Mr. Charles Njonjo nor is a criminal trial with a prosecutor and an accused, with a plaintiff and defendant.

He said the President has considered that it is in the public interest that the various matters set in the instrument of the commission should be inquired into.

Muthoga told the inquiry that, "we understand our role as counsel assisting is to be totally different from that of prosecutor in an ordinary trial. Ours is to receive all evidence, assemble it into a form in which it can be received and be presented to you.

"Unlike the prosecutor in an ordinary trial, it will be our duty to present all relevant evidence whether it supports or contradicts this or that point of view. We shall therefore have the right to examine them whenever that proves necessary".

Muthoga said the learned colleagues representing Njonjo have a different role. They appear by virtue of section 12 of the commissions of Inquiry Act.

"Any person whose conduct is the subject of inquiry under this Act, who is in any way implicated or concerned in any way shall be entitled to be represented by an advocate in the proceedings of the inquiry, and any other person who desires to be represented may, by leave of the commissioner, be so represented."

Muthoga said thus, appearing for the person whose conduct is under the

inquiry, they will be entitled, on his behalf, to cross-examine any witness testifying and adduce any material evidence on his behalf, in refutation of, or otherwise in relation to the evidence.

The counsel said they have no duty beyond serving their client. He said the stage is all set for long unending wrangles over this or that procedural matter for which lawyers are well known.

The counsel said it is alleged that Njonjo took part in the convening and conduct of a prayer meeting at Rungiri Presbyterian Church of East Africa and condoned the conversion of that meeting to an irregular political gathering.

Muthoga said such are very serious allegations made against Njonjo inside and outside parliament. The allegations are very serious and if they had been made by

only one person, on one occasion, one might be tempted to brush them aside as *fitana*. But these allegations were not made by one person at one time.

Muthoga said the instrument of the commission also include allegations that he was privy to the illegal activities of Andrew Mungai Muthemba or the conceal-

ment thereof and that he contributed to the unlawful disturbances of August 1982.

Muthoga said it has also been alleged against Njonjo that he misused his office as Attorney-General and as a minister and has offered or received bribes, or other corrupt payments with the object of securing political support to undermine the process of democracy or to

subvert justice and has on occasion extended protection to individuals involved in illegal business transaction.

Muthoga explained we need only say here that the allegations are, indeed of the gravest possible nature, one cannot imagine any graver allegations being made against a senior cabinet minister — a minister of Njonjo's former standing.

Lesser, but equally damning allegations, include the allegations that Njonjo has acted against Kenya's national interest and policy of good neighbourliness and has acted in a manner prejudicial to the Kenya's policies of opposing the inhuman regime of South Africa and that he conspired with others to overthrow by force of arms, the government of the republic of Seychelles, a country with which Kenya has excellent relations. Muthoga further explained "we are required by the instrument of this commission to expeditiously embark on this inquiry and to carry the commission without undue delay. At any rate, it is in the interest of all concerned, and particularly of Njonjo, that this matter be disposed of in the minimum time possible.

We do not read this to require that we act with undue haste. We must act cautiously and thoroughly."

The counsel said, "we do not propose to go into the details of evidence that will come to establish these allegations."

He said if this were a normal trial, governed by the ordinary rules of evidence, this might be well so. The restrictive rules of evidence have no implication in an inquiry. So far as admissibility is concerned, the commission will be guided by the broad norms of natural justice.

Muthoga said in carrying out the inquiry into the conduct of Njonjo it will be regrettably, inevitable, to examine and to consider the conduct of other public officers.

"To these public officers I would address one message of assurance which is that efforts

will be made to avoid injuring the reputation of anyone. That will, of course, be one within the context of the need to make full disclosure of all material evidence. Whilst we shall not unjustifiably and, unnecessarily drag the reputation of anyone into this matter, or seek to malign the character of anyone, we shall not protect anyone at the expense of the truth.

Muthoga went on to say that no less than thirty MPs have made some allegations or other against Njonjo at various times in their contribution to debates in the National Assembly and also while addressing public meetings at various times. He said it is no doubt, the multiplicity of these allegations and evidence given to them by certain acts of Njonjo led the President to conclude that it is in public interest that these

matters be investigated by a commission.

Njonjo requires no introduction. He is the man who has served this country as Attorney-General and minister for a period of 20 years.

He said the truth is the final arbiter and added that they would therefore appeal to those public officers and private citizens concerned in terms of the command contained in the gazette notice 4051 to come forward and assist the inquiry. The inquiry will be a search for truth.

Muthoga said the search could be considerably abridged and made less tedious and painful if our public officers who are repository of the matters being inquired into would rise to the occasion and voluntarily disclosed what they know, thereby saving every body the bother of having to excavate it.

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Kuria]

[Text]

OBJECTIONS by Mr. Charles Njonjo's lawyers to the role of three counsels assisting the judicial inquiry were overruled yesterday by the presiding commissioner, Mr. Justice C. H. E. Miller.

The objection, raised by Mr. W. S. Deverell, who is appearing for the former Constitutional Affairs Minister with Mr. Paul Muite, was among the major points raised at the opening of the Commission's hearing.

Mr. Deverell had questioned the functions of the Commission's three counsels, Mr. Lee Muthoga, Mr. Timan Njugu and Mr. Onyango Otieno, and the consultant, Mr. A. R. Kapila.

Yesterday's session was attended by Mr. Njonjo and was addressed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Mathew Muli.

The Commission, which was set up by the President to probe allegations that Mr. Njonjo had conducted himself in a manner prejudicial to State's security, comprises Mr. Justice C. B. Madan, Mrs. Justice Effie Owuor and Mr. Justice Miller.

The former Minister's lawyer argued that it was not clear which gazette notice issued by the President had established the inquiry.

One order, he said, appointed the commission on July 29 and another appeared in the *Gazette* of October 20.

Mr. Deverell, wanted to know which notice should be followed

as he had been served only with the October 20 one.

Clarification was also sought on whether the three counsels were public prosecutors.

Mr. Deverell urged it was wrong to describe them as prosecutors since an inquiry did not involve a criminal trial.

"From the Attorney-General's address, the advocates were described as Counsels for the state which raises a question rather fundamental to the nature of the inquiry", he said.

"The other point of doubt is the role of the consultant, Mr. A. R. Kapila. The confusion over Mr. Kapila's precise role should be clarified."

The counsels assisting the commission were also asked whether they had available all statements of evidence from the witnesses to the commission and the defence could be briefed on them.

After half-an-hour's adjournment, Mr. Lee Muthoga, replying, to Mr. Deverell's

address, said President Moi appointed the commission through gazette notice No. 2749 of July 29. The notice was amended by another published in the *Kenya Gazette* of October 20.

"I disagree with Mr. Deverell's assertion that he is only aware of the appointment of the commission through the notice of October 20. The 17 million Kenyans have been aware of the commission appointment since July 29," Mr. Muthoga said.

On the role of the counsels, Mr. Muthoga submitted the commission represented public interest.

He said it was irrelevant to bring the Kapila issue into the proceedings. The suitability of the case, Mr. Muthoga said, was determined by the person who set up the commission.

"Neither of us here has the statutory powers to determine the suitability of the case", he added.

Mr. Muthoga said statements of evidence were passed over to

the defence in criminal trials but not in inquiries.

Before Mr. Justice Miller gave a ruling, Mr. Njonjo's counsel said the Act required that a commission formed by the President should specify the matter to be looked into.

"The July notice says the commission was set up to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Njonjo while the October 20 notice says the commission will inquire into allegations against Mr. Njonjo Mr. Deverell submitted. [as published]

He said the counsels assisting the commission should not come under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Justice Miller ruled that the commission was set up by the authority of the President and that there was no provision which stated that "X or Y matters". He overruled the objections raised by Mr. Deverell.

Hearing was adjourned.

Earlier, Mr Justice Muli had told the Commission nothing should hamper its efforts to establish the truth of the allegations under inquiry.

In his opening address, the Attorney-General said the inquiry was a momentous one in the history of the country.

"It is an important and serious occasion as this is Kenya's first public inquiry into the conduct of one who has held and served in undoubtedly some of the highest offices in the Government since independence".

He said the Commission had to inquire into serious allega-

tions which concerned the security of the State and the position and image of the Head of State.

"What is alleged amounts to a systematic erosion of the rule, culminating in a conspiracy to endanger and undermine the sovereignty of the State itself", he added.

He told the members of the Commission they were free to summon anybody to testify.

"The appointment of this Commission underscores the President's desire to preserve the democratic process and

adherence to the rule of law", he said.

Mr Justice Muli appealed to the local and international Press to report the proceedings objectively and to avoid sensationalising issues.

"They owe this not only to the reading public but to the state, the subject and to the world generally," he said.

Members of the public with information which could assist the Commission were urged to send it to the Commission through the counsell and the secretaries to the Commission.

CSO: 3400/257

MINISTER ASSAILS NATION'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

THE leader of the Kenya delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, blamed the education policy which Kenya adopted from the British for the mass unemployment in Kenya today saying the kind of "English-educated Kenyans we have in the country do not fit in the circumstances of our country".

Opening the debate on unemployment within the Commonwealth, Nyagah, who is also the minister for water development, said the present educational system in the country produces nearly 300,000 school-leavers every year who are expected to enter the already flooded labour market.

This makes it difficult for the government to contain the unemployment situation, he said.

The minister told CPA delegates of the measures being taken by the Kenya government to reduce the unemployed number in the country, which included expanded facilities in areas like agriculture, water technology, hotel training and teacher training colleges.

He expressed the fear that the rate of providing employment does not keep pace with the production of school-leavers.

Nyagah said the government had therefore formulated the five year national development plan to take care of the 80 per cent of Kenyans

who lived in rural areas by making life in those areas more attractive than before. The government is also working hard to correct the existing prejudice on the choice of jobs by the school-leavers, he said.

"The government was now concentrating on technical and vocational oriented education so that the country may produce youth who are Kenyan and think like Kenyans, rather than the Kenya-British of 1963," the minister said.

Contributing to the debate, Tanzania minister for labour and social welfare, Mr. Alfred Tandau, said because of the rising unemployed figures in his country, the government has enacted a law called "Human Resources Deployment Act" which is currently being implemented with an aim of teaching Tanzanian youth to be self-employed in agricultural sector.

Tandau said wage employment in his country occupied a small part of the country's labour force, and the government has therefore embarked on developing agriculture in order to convince school-leavers to live in the rural areas

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR MOVES TO REDUCE INTEREST RATES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Nov 83 p 31

[Text] **AFTER** almost a year of criticising what he has termed exorbitant interest rates and fees charged by Kenya's financial institutions, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, the governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, last week took a major step to reduce interest charges by these institutions. In a move that also reduced the maximum lending interest rates by banks from 16 to 15 per cent, Ndegwa pegged lending interest rates by financial houses at 20 per cent and, in cases of both banks and financial institutions, the governor directed that the interest be calculated on a reducing balance basis. Financial houses will henceforth no longer be allowed to charge commitment fees, negotiation fees, front-end fees and suchlike charges which, according to Ndegwa, are already unauthorised for commercial banks. The differential of five per cent between the interest charged by banks and that charged by financial institutions takes into account the fact that 40 per cent of funds available to commercial banks for lending comes from interest-free deposits on current accounts, while financial institutions have to pay interest to depositors on all deposits placed with them.

"One of the objectives of these measures is to eliminate a system whereby financial institutions have been able to charge effective rates of over 30 per cent per annum by virtue of using an add-on or flat method of calculating lending rates, as well as loading the rate with a host of fees and other charges," Ndegwa said in a press statement, adding that the new

measures should stimulate lending activities and further growth of the economy.

Whether the measures will in fact be sufficient to achieve the desired effect remains to be seen. Commercial banks seem to be happy with the narrowing of the interest differential between them and their competitors in financial institutions, but they may not be so happy about the lowering of the lending rate without a corresponding reduction in the interest rate paid to depositors.

Needless to say, financial institutions are even less happy about Ndegwa's new moves. Only recently they saw a good deal of their business disappear when the government ordered that parastatal organisations stop putting their surplus funds in saving deposits with financial institutions and buy treasury bills instead. Financial institutions already holding deposits from parastatals were directed to invest most of that money in treasury bills. The other source of money - the cooperative movement - is also on the verge of drying up as the government tries to apply pressure to cooperative societies to save most of their surpluses with the Co-operative Bank of Kenya. Without doubt, financial institutions have been hard hit by the new interest measures. Their only hope is for the economy to recover rapidly and sufficiently for the rate of savings to go up appreciably in the near future. That, unfortunately is a variable which depends on factors - such as the rate of economic recovery in developed countries - over which Kenya has no control. ■

BRIEFS

FEASIBILITY STUDY BY JAPAN--Kenya and Japan signed an agreement on Friday under which Japan will conduct a feasibility study on the Sondu River Multi-Purpose Development Project. The study will enable the Government, through the Lake Basin Development Authority, to exploit the potential of Sondu River in Nyanza Province. The Japan International Cooperation Agency will carry out the study using Japanese experts whose salaries and allowances will be paid by the home government. Mr Haruo Suzuki, the team leader of the Japanese agency, signed for the Government of Japan, while the managing director of the Lake Basin Development Authority, Mr Samuel Obura, signed for the Kenya Government. The study will take 30 months and will cover hydro-power development and irrigation on the river. The study will start in January next year. Mr Obura thanked the Japanese Government for the assistance, and noted that the Sondu had a high potential which needed to be exploited. Sondu River runs through Kisii, South Nyanza and Kisumu districts. Japan will also bring into Kenya equipment needed in the study and send two Kenyans to Japan for studies relevant to the project. On the hydro-power development, the study review and analyse the present power system and future programme, survey power consumption, plan a power station and survey sub-station sites. [as published] [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Oct 83 p 20]

CSO: 3400/258

MOZAMBIQUE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT INAUGURATED

Agente LOPUCAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Mario da Graça Machungo, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party and our country's minister of planning, on the afternoon of day before yesterday inaugurated the Lichinga Hydroelectric Power Plant--the first hydroelectric power plant to be constructed since national independence. Among those present at the ceremony were Minister of Industry and Commerce Antonio Branco; the governors of Niassa and Zaza, respectively; and an important delegation from Norway--a country that participated in the construction and financing of the power plant. The Norwegian delegation is headed by the deputy director of NORAD [Norwegian Agency for International Development], who is in Mozambique on a working visit.

The hydroelectric power plant inaugurated day before yesterday has a maximum potential of 750 kilowatts, and its start-up represents, for the nation, a saving of fuel that it would otherwise have to import.

At a public meeting attended by the builders of the plant and by the residents of the surrounding villages, Mario Machungo said that this power plant "is the fruit of the cooperation that exists between the peoples of Mozambique and Norway, who despite the distance that separates them understand the meaning of fraternal cooperation and solidarity.

"They understand," the minister of planning added, "that this is the only way to guarantee peace and friendship among peoples."

Machungo accordingly greeted the Norwegian delegation warmly. He declared that their presence well represents the commitment made by the Kingdom of Norway to consolidate and develop the relations of cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He expounded on the friendship that exists between the peoples of Mozambique and Norway. He said that at this moment when we are engaged in the fight against underdevelopment, the Kingdom of Norway is increasingly to be found in the front line of support for this struggle of the Mozambican people.

Mario Machungo went on to say that cooperation between the two countries currently encompasses a number of fields, citing in particular petroleum exploration, coastwise navigation, road repair, education, agriculture, fishery and others.

Also during the ceremony inaugurating this first hydroelectric power plant to be built in Niassa since independence, six workers who had taken part in the construction of this important project were rewarded with bicycles for having distinguished themselves on the job.

Agreement Signed for Construction of the Second Power Plant

Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway yesterday signed--in Michinga, capital of Niassa province--an agreement for the construction of a second hydroelectric power plant in that province.

The agreement was signed for Mozambique by Minister of Planning Mario da Graça Machungo, and for the Norwegian Government by the deputy director of NORAD.

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CDC: 3442/61

THIRD TEAM OF CHINESE DOCTORS LEAVES COUNTRY

Agencia LOM STAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 83 n 2

[Text] The third team of doctors from the People's Republic of China to work in our country since the signing in 1975 of the Protocol for Technical Cooperation in the area of public health between the RNM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the PRC [People's Republic of China] is returning today (Tuesday) to that country, having completed its working mission in Mozambique. Vice Minister of Health Fernando Vaz yesterday greeted the 15 specialists of various health fields, and thanked them in the name of the Mozambican party, government and people for the dedication and commitment that the team demonstrated in the fight against disease during its 2-year stay in our country.

With the Chinese ambassador to the RNM in attendance, the vice minister of health praised the cooperation that is taking place between the two countries, declaring that this cooperation is "constantly becoming more productive, useful and indispensable" in the fight against underdevelopment in Mozambique.

Chinese Contribution

Fernando Vaz further said that despite the difficulties afflicting Mozambique the Chinese doctors were successful in aiding our people, never hesitating to share our shortages with us. This special characteristic--the vice minister of health said--makes these doctors "genuine representatives of the Chinese people in the RNM."

The ambassador of the People's Republic of China expressed his thanks for the vice minister's compliments. He then declared that the work they have accomplished "attests to the fraternal friendship that exists between the doctors and the peoples of our respective countries." He praised "the revolutionary spirit with which the Mozambican people are implementing the decisions of the Fourth Congress," adding that this special circumstance was largely responsible for making it possible to fulfill the mission of his country's doctors. He went on to cite the stimulus that the bilateral cooperation between the two nations had received in recent times, and emphasized that the PRC will continue to assist in the struggle against underdevelopment and in the building of socialism in Mozambique.

Lourenço

A sculpture representing Mozambican art was presented to Zhao Yan, head of the Chinese medical team, as a memento of our country.

The fourth Chinese medical team (which replaces the one leaving our country today) is meanwhile already at work in Maputo and Pemba--the areas where the third team had carried out its mission. The previous missions had worked in Manica and Tete.

It is emphasized that the outgoing team--and the previous teams--had consisted of 15 doctors each, whereas the fourth team was increased to 18.

Technical cooperation in the public health field between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of China dates back to November 1975, when the first protocol of cooperation was signed between the two countries.

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MO: 3/24/61

MINUTES

COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE--A delegation from the mission of the Netherlands left yesterday for that country following a stay of several days in Mozambique which concluded yesterday with the signing of the minutes of the bilateral talks that were held with a view to developing cooperation in the fields of education, health, energy, ports, construction, roads and agricultural water resources. Lopes Pereira, national director of water resources, signed for the Mozambican Government, and P. G. Harkema, director of the Africa section of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed for his country. In a brief address Lopes Pereira emphasized the food assistance that the Netherlands has extended to Mozambique, especially in this period during which our country has been devastated by the drought and has undergone the destabilizing action sponsored by South Africa. He also stated that in 1972 the Netherlands has supplied 5,000 tons of corn and financed the transport of 25,000 tons of corn provided by the Government of Zimbabwe. According to statements made on the occasion, the minutes of the talks signed yesterday serve to consolidate the bonds of friendship that already exist between Mozambique and the Netherlands, as illustrated by the fact that the latter country has played an important role in the financing of a number of development projects in Mozambique, notably in the sectors of education, health, fishing, road construction, energy, and water resources. The Netherlands has provided essential support in the form of technical assistance to the drainage and sewer projects currently in progress at several locations in our country. During its stay in our country the Dutch delegation visited the city of Beira, where it was received by the administrator of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos, and toured the city's port. [Text] [Maputo MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese] [Map 23-237 1092]

GERMAN-GERMAN--The Joint Commission for Mozambique-GDR Cooperation is currently meeting in Berlin. Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, on Monday received Mozambican Minister of Construction and Water Resources Julio Carrilho, who had traveled to Berlin to take part in the work of the commission. Schuerer reaffirmed the German Democratic Republic's support for the development of our country, and also made reference to his country's intention to intensify cooperation between the German Democratic Republic of Mozambique and the GDR within the framework of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1972. In his turn, the Mozambican minister of construction and water resources spoke of the efforts and initiatives of the Mozambican people in implementation of the decisions of the summit.

...the 40th anniversary. He also made reference to the importance of intensifying cooperation between the two countries, saying that this is necessary in order to carry out the struggle against imperialism, neo-fascism and racism. He further stated that the talks now being carried out by the Joint Commission are contributing toward the successful development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 63 p 2] 10000

JOAO JULIAO GUAMBE--The Government of Japan has made available to Mozambique the sum of 144 million yen (approximately 100 million meticals) for the purchase of rice and fertilizer in Japan between September of this year and March 1964. The Japanese offer was made under the terms of an agreement signed Monday morning between the Mozambican and Japanese charges d'affaires accredited to the Embassy in Lisbon, respectively Joao Juliao Guambe and Shigetaka Ishihara. Of the total of 144 million yen, 46 1/2 million will be used to purchase rice and 97 1/2 million to purchase fertilizer. The Japanese offer was made in the context of the request that the People's Republic of Mozambique has been receiving from the Government of Japan and the international community in its efforts to cope with the drought that is affecting a large part of the nation. Commenting on the Japanese action, Joao Juliao Guambe said that the Mozambican government and people appreciate Japan's willingness to aid Mozambique. He added that the rice which Mozambique will purchase in the coming months from Japan will help to solve the immediate problem in the areas affected by drought and famine, while the fertilizer will make it possible to increase and improve production. For his part, Shigetaka Ishihara expressed the desire that the two embassies do their best in behalf of their respective countries, and the hope that in the near future the Government of Japan will open an embassy in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 63 p 3] 10000

WORK TRAINING IN THE USSR--A total of 136 Mozambican workers have been authorized to take advanced and intermediate specialized courses that will train them to serve as cadres for the development of the national economy. These workers came from various entities including the Ministry of Construction and Water Resources, Secretariat of State for Fisheries, Secretariat of State for Technical and Vocational Instruction, and state enterprises such as E.A.F.R.I.C. [expansion unknown], T.E.V.I.C. [expansion unknown], and others. According to a statement issued by the embassy of the Soviet Union many of the worker-students have already left for Moscow, capital of the USSR. From there they will continue on to various capitals of the Soviet republics, where they will take intermediate and advanced courses. The training of Mozambican workers in that socialist country over a period of several years is taking place in accordance with the cultural and scientific cooperation agreements established between the GDR and USSR and the protocol for the training of cadres signed between the two countries. During the first year of study the Mozambican workers will attend preparatory schools where they will learn the Russian language and take various courses. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 63 p 3] 10000

TETE PROVINCE GOVERNOR--Joao Fateguana, vice minister of agriculture for the cooperative sector, was sworn in yesterday as the new governor of Tete Province, during a public meeting held in the capital city of the same name presided over by Rui Baltazar, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of finance. During the ceremony Rui Baltazar praised the work of the outgoing governor, Joao Baptista Cosme. He said that despite the problems inherent in the difficult moment through which the nation is passing, Cosme--a member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party--had successfully carried out his mission. Cosme was recently appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Portugal, in a presidential decree which we reported at the time of the appointment. Cosme had performed the duties of governor of Tete Province since 1980. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 83 p 1] 10992

MOZAMBIQUE CORN--The Government of the United Kingdom recently donated to Mozambique 3,000 tons of corn to aid the victims of the drought--the natural disaster--that is devastating various regions of the southern and central areas of the nation, our newspaper was told yesterday by a source in the Ministry of Home Trade. According to an announcement by the British Embassy, the 3,000 tons of corn donated to Mozambique represent one part of a program of food assistance to our country. The British embassy regards this gift as an "example of the continuing cooperation between Great Britain and Mozambique, the aim of which is to minimize the grain shortage that prevails in Mozambique because of the drought." The donation was arranged with the assistance of the World Food Program, and arrived in Maputo on 31 August of this year aboard the ship "Arabian Merchant." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 83 p 1] 10993

TRAGIC POISONING--Six children died almost instantly from the effects of having ingested--last Friday--some cookies made from a highly poisonous chemical product (rat poison), while another 10 children were rushed to Maputo Central Hospital [HCH], our reporters learned from local sources. No further cases were reported after early Saturday morning, however. The authorities believe the situation is under control, although they insist on the necessity for the entire population to continue to take the preventive measures indicated in the announcement made Friday by the FPM [Mozambican People's Police] Command in the city of Maputo. Of the 10 children hospitalized, seven had already been discharged on Saturday morning; one continues under observation and is reported to be in critical condition; and two have been transferred respectively to the Internal Medicine Section and General Illnesses sections of the HCH. The event took place at approximately 1600 hours Friday in the district of Trevo, Machava and Matola in the national capital. All the affected children were residents of the same city block. As we go to press it has still not been possible to determine the exact circumstances in which this powdered chemical product--which resembles wheat flour--was obtained. Police investigations are continuing. Some of the surviving children, however, have confirmed that the substance was brought home by 12-year-old Filomena Jacinto Anastacio Matavele, one of the children who died. After returning home, the unfortunate child--who stated that the product was wheat flour--boiled it into coffee in which she later shared with some of her girl friends in the neighborhood. The poison was ingested in this manner, causing the death of the six children. [Text]

Latavala had found the chemical product on her way home from school. The report is her home up to the time the tragedy occurred. The announcement made on Friday by the PPM Command included an appeal to the public not to consume any food product that had not been acquired in the normal establishments; it said preventive measures should be taken particularly with regard to wheat flour, refined salt, sugar or other articles that might be a danger for this reason, which in appearance is a white powder. [Text] [Text]
[Text] is Portuguese 12 Oct '3 p 1 10/2

NO: 10-11

PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER CONFERENCE OF CADRES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The President of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, presided Friday morning over a conference of cadres at Congress Palace.

Niger's problems should be matters of concern not just to the leadership of the country, but to the entire nation--to all of us. President Kountche devoted his remarks entirely to the events that occurred in our country on 6 October. As he did in his statement of 8 October, President Seyni gave specific details about the events. When something happens, one should not sit with arms folded and be a passive spectator, except perhaps for the purpose of determining the causes of the event and ascertaining by serious analysis how they affected and shaped it. Everyone was surprised by those events. Given the identity of the authors of that attempted coup, one wonders whether it was a question of personal ambition or something else. Since 1974, things have happened from time to time in our country. But with regard to the most recent--that is the attempted coup of 6 October--the head of state has given out clear instructions that the investigation must probe more deeply than before. Indeed, the conference not only gave the head of state an opportunity to tell the whole story to the cadres; it also made it possible to put an end to certain rumors which were only distracting Nigeriens from their primary concerns. What are those current concerns? We are at a turning point. The majority of the people in our country are working to harvest the fruits of 5 months' labor. This is not a matter which concerns only the farmers; it concerns all our people.

Let us not forget the oath taken by the president of the Supreme Military Council and the FAN [Niger Armed Forces] in 1974--that no Nigerien will die of starvation. Another concern is our standard of living, that is the international economic crisis which is strangling the whole world and our developing countries in particular.

So it is not a time for intoxication [with our own successes], much less for fantastic and revanchist denunciations; rather it is a time for total awareness of our common situation, both present and future, a time which demands a sharpened sense of patriotism, of the kind demonstrated on 6 October by the FAN. Let us not forget that today, just as in 1974, the

role of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government is still to put the interests of the nation's people above all other considerations. What we need to do, as President Kountche said, is to destroy the seeds of division in their entirety, for only by virtue of such unity will we be able to harvest the fruits of our common efforts toward building the nation. With regard to the events we have just recently seen, the investigation is nearly complete. Only a few more points remain to be clarified.

When the time is right, the Nigerien nation will as usual be fully informed. For the moment, what is important is to remain extremely vigilant, in order to thwart any attempted destabilization, whether from outside or within. It is to this that all Nigeriens must apply themselves, whatever their occupation or function. In that regard, as the head of state said at the time of the establishment of the National Development Council [CND], the institutions of the CND are the guardians of our security.

9516

CSO: 3419/101

HARVESTS REPORTEDLY SUFFICIENT TO FEED PEOPLE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Amadou Ousmane]

[Excerpts] There is something profoundly reassuring in the images and sounds our press corps have been sending back to us every day since the head of state on Sunday began his tour of the countryside to evaluate agricultural and stock-raising conditions.

Beyond the devotion the man inspires, these images show that Nigeriens have not allowed themselves to be distracted by the events of 6 October. How could they? In this month of October 1983 there can only be one paramount concern: making sure before anything else that no Nigerien will die of starvation. It is this fundamental concern which comes before any other that has guided the action of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] for close to 10 years. This is why the head of state, despite all the burdens of his office, would not alter what has become a ritual: the general tour in October of each year that enables him to make sure that "the land has brought forth."

To the chagrin of those who doubtless would have liked to see him launch into a gigantic "witch hunt" which would have accomplished nothing except to distract people from their real concerns, President Kountche decided to keep a cool head. He knows that the overwhelming majority of the Nigerien people understand and approve this position, for it is the only one capable of meeting the challenges of every kind that Niger's enemies are continually hurling at us.

He knows that the Nigerien people, at least those who understand him and share his ardent patriotism, will march side by side with him to defend the victory of 15 April, no matter what the cost.

One would have to be naive or possessed by a demon thirst for power to think for one moment that the Army--the driving force and architect of this policy of national grandeur--would have permitted the fruits of the laborious and painstaking efforts carried out over the last 10 years by our people as a whole to be blown to bits.

So one must rejoice to see how the Nigerien people and their army reacted, with unanimity and in perfect harmony, to applaud the defeat of that disastrous attempt.

In fact, the head of state took great delight in making this point at Diffa, his first stop. "There are events," he said, "which far from weakening or discouraging a man, to the contrary give him more strength to carry out the actions he undertakes."

To those who know how to read between the president's lines, that means that the "supporters' putsch" will do nothing but encourage him to continue with even more ardor, courage and determination on the path he has followed for the last 10 years.

That is what is so reassuring; for the Nigerien people are hanging on to what they have gained. Our minister of foreign affairs mentioned this again only a few days ago at the podium of the United Nations in New York. The progress we have made, of which we can be so proud today, he said, include having made Niger safe from starvation; having restored the live-stock herds decimated by the drought; having substantially increased our production of foodstuffs; having improved and strengthened our health and education infrastructure; having expanded our road network and given the country modern telecommunications infrastructure.

But we should above all be proud of having conceived and carried out a plan for society, and having made Niger an island of calm in a tormented world.

Is that what our people's enemies find so aggravating? In that case, they should know that their scheming has been in vain. Their criminal undertaking has in no way diminished Niger's credibility or its prestige; and, moreover, the initial reports we are getting on the harvest from Diffa, Agadez and Zinder assure us that once again--as has been the case for the last 9 years--the harvests, despite a few pockets of poor crops here and there, will indeed suffice this year to feed our people until the next harvest.

That certainly shows the results of a serious agricultural policy, one which, took account of the lessons to be learned from the harsh years of drought we have experienced and was able to give the rural sector the high priority it needed. As a result, the production of foodstuffs has grown over the years until it has now reached the point where production and the food needs of the people are in balance.

Nevertheless, and regardless of the final overall results of the current harvest, we know that the state, through the OPVM [Nigerian Foodstuffs Office], has taken serious steps to insure the food security of the whole nation.

9516

CSO: 3419/101

DETAILS ON SAFTO ANNUAL MEETING, REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 83 p 4

[Text]

THE LARGEST single problem hampering South Africa's export effort remained the lack the sufficient interest among manufacturers in the export market, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

And the absence of a long-term export orientation among South African manufacturers remained the largest problem the country had to contend with in its export promotional effort, he added.

Dr De Villiers, who was addressing the annual meeting of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) in Johannesburg, said the Government was positively disposed towards and desired to promote exports.

This was borne out by the large variety of promotional measures that were already available to exporters.

"The total amount

which the Government makes available in this manner stands at almost R1 000-million," Dr De Villiers said.

"To the extent that a need for more funds can be identified, it will be accorded sympathetic consideration in conjunction with other demands made on the Exchequer," the Minister added.

The chairman of Safto, Dr Paul Hoogendyk, said in Safto's annual report that it had a healthy growth in the past financial year.

Highlights of Safto's achievements during the year are:

- Increase in consolidated revenue by 30 per cent to R2,4-million.
- A membership of 1 200 companies.
- Over 615 desk research reports provided to members.
- A total of 410 business development assignments carried out in 40 countries.

PFP LEADER DENIES RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has denied that he has accepted an academic post and that he intended to retire from the party's leadership.

His denial follows rumours in political circles that he has accepted a professorship at the University of Cape Town as head of the Sociology Department, where he held a post before he became leader of the PFP.

There has been speculation that Dr Slabbert accepted this post shortly after his decision to campaign for a "No" vote in the November referendum.

Also, it was said in political circles that Dr Slabbert will relinquish his leadership after the party's national congress in Johannesburg next week.

Dr Slabbert, however, told The Citizen that the rumours were unfounded. He said from Cape Town this week that he had definitely not accepted an academic post.

He said he had also been "accused" of having accepted an academic post at a university in Vancouver, Canada.

Rumours started shortly after the Government received its massive man-

date in the referendum to go ahead with its reform plans for Coloureds and Indians.

Some observers, however, are convinced that more conservative members of the party will use the PFP's congress to challenge the leadership of Dr Slabbert.

"Right-wing" PFP members are said to blame the failure of the party in the referendum on Dr Slabbert's decision to campaign for a "No" vote.

A number of prominent members, led by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, have said the party has lost touch with its constituents and needs a fundamental rethink on its direction.

It is believed that about 30 percent of PFP members voted "Yes" in the referendum, and it has even been suggested that Mr Schwarz could lead a "right-wing" split in the party.

While some PFP leaders are doubtful whether they will win back their support, Dr Slabbert is confident that the PFP will not lose significant support to the National Party.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY BATTLES PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "New Battle"]

[Text] IT'S been pretty quiet, politically, since the referendum. Thank goodness for that, for we have had quite a bellyful of all the acrimony that was a feature of the campaign.

It would be nice to think that the parties that lost — the Progressive Federal Party, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party — will accept the verdict of the electorate and leave it at that.

But it is not going to be.

The PFP and the CP will take their seats in the new White chamber when the three-chamber Parliament comes into being.

The PFP because it cannot stay out of the new system, even though it has serious doubts about it, since any boycott will finish the party off.

The CP because it has never been a boycott party, and there would be no purpose in refusing to participate.

However, although the new system will be implemented as quickly as possible, with "No" parties as well as "Yes" parties participating in it, the battle over reform will continue.

The PFP will want the changes extended; the CP will fight to prevent any new moves, while vowing, no doubt, to undo the system if it ever comes to power.

The immediate battle, however, switches to the Coloureds and Indians. Will they accept the constitution?

If it's left to the leaders of the major parties in these communities, the answer will be Yes.

Already the National People's Party, the biggest Indian party in South Africa, is moving in the direction of acceptance.

Mr Rajbansi, the leader of the NPP, says he will recommend to the party at the end of this

month that members should endorse the new constitutional proposals.

Members of the South African Indian Council, which is divided over the constitutional plan, have awaited the outcome of the White vote before deciding whether to commit themselves to the new system.

We do not know how the Prime Minister intends to test Indian opinion. If he leaves it to leaders like Mr Rajbansi to give the constitution their community's approval, without holding a referendum among Indians, the plan will not be seen to have the acceptance of the Indian community as such.

If, however, there is a referendum, there will be a great deal of intimidation, not just by radical Indian groups but by Blacks as well, to ensure there is not a convincing poll.

Even if a referendum is skipped, and an election is held instead for the Indian chamber of Parliament, intimidation and boycotts could make the election appear farcical as a result of a low percentage poll.

In this regard, we hope there will be no attempts by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, or the United Democratic Front, to influence the outcome by warnings or threats.

Like the White referendum, any test of Indian opinion should be a matter for the Indians alone.

Similar comments apply to the Coloureds. We are sure that the Rev Allan Hendrickse and his Labour Party, having gone along with the new constitution so far, will call for a Yes.

He still favours a referendum, but after consultation with the Government, he might decide that other means of testing Coloured opinion are preferable.

But the same dangers we mentioned in the case of the Indians apply in the case of the Coloureds, and whichever step is taken — referendum or election — the path to acceptance of the new constitution is going to be a very difficult one.

We don't think the Government, having gone so far along the road to constitutional change, will allow any setbacks in the Indian and Coloured communities to prevent the three-chamber Parliament from coming into being.

But without the acceptance of the new system by the Coloured and Indian communities, in a fair test of opinion, the new Parliament will be severely handicapped from the outset.

CSO: 3400/260

AIDA PARKER CLAIMS UDF IS ANC FRONT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

A WELL KNOWN South African journalist claims that the United Democratic Front (UDF) is the ANC's major internal front and that it is capable of doing great damage in South Africa.

The journalist, Ms Aida Parker, warns in her newsletter, The Aida Parker Newsletter, that unless firm action is taken fast, the UDF will prove a major solidifying factor in the ANC's plans for an internal revolution.

Ms Parker was formerly employed by a Johannesburg morning newspaper founded in 1976 and later exposed during the much-publicised Info-Scandal to have been a front for the South African Government.

She says in her newsletter that the UDF, claiming to represent 400 organisations with perhaps a million fol-

lowers, was launched with great media fanfare and that the government, Press and public had been overly tolerant of it.

From the first edition of UDF News and other literature, it becomes blindingly clear that the UDF is nothing but a major internal ANC "front" set up with apparently minimal State interference, says the newsletter.

Describing the UDF as a new organisation with some old familiar names, Ms Parker says names like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Denis Goldberg and others who are among

the UDF's 14 patrons, are a confirmation of the organisation's parentage.

She goes on to give backgrounds of the UDF's national presidents, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mr Oscar Mphetha and Mr Archie Gumede.

She says Mrs Sisulu is the wife of Walter Sisulu and that she is presently in custody awaiting trial on charges of furthering the aims of the ANC. She also mentions the fact that Mr Mphetha was found guilty of involvement in "terrorist" activities in June this year.

ACTIVISTS

Ms Parker adds that Mr Gumede was restricted for ANC activities in 1963 and that he was chairman of the Release Mandela Committee. She charges that Mr Gumede is being manipulated by younger, more sophisticated internal ANC activists.

In reference to the Borraines, Ms Parker says that Mr Andrew Borrairie, former student leader, was elected treasurer of the Cape UDF and that his father, Dr Alex Borrairie, has protested that the UDF was not getting objective coverage from SATV.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HOMELANDS SOURCE OF ANXIETY

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 2 Nov 83 pp 7-8

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA: HOMELAND HELL. There is growing resistance in South Africa to the bantustan authorities - even those considered relatively benign, like that of KwaZulu's chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and his *Inkatha* party. Under particular scrutiny are the excesses by Lennox Sebe's government in Ciskei. They have recently been well documented, notably in a report compiled by Nicholas Haysom of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies. The situation in the Ciskei - freely headlined in South Africa as "a reign of terror" - involves organised resistance. The boycott of a local bus service which has put up its fares is in its fourth month, despite the shooting of commuters using other forms of transport. The victims are most frequently members of the *South African Allied Workers' Union* (SAAWU), the most successful of the black unions, who live in the dormitory township of Mdantsane in Ciskei, 10 miles from East London. Last month Sebe outlawed SAAWU at the unionists' places of work. SAAWU president Thozamile Gweta, who had offered to negotiate the bus fare dispute with Sebe before the union was banned, went into hiding, convinced that events in the Ciskei would strengthen resistance to the bantustan authorities. The white employers in East London think so too, and for once they allowed themselves to be quoted. The chairman of the *Border Chamber of Industries* (BCI) saw no sense in the union ban and complained that "the Ciskei government has given no reason that we can react to".

There is also anxiety about political developments in the other bantustans, particularly in the light of South Africa's new constitutional proposals. Six of the homeland leaders, led by Buthelezi, met this month to condemn the proposals. If the whites only referendum on 2 November approves them, he said that "blacks will destroy this constitution - around your factories, around your homes and in everything you do", words which would have created more concern if Buthelezi was still on speaking-terms with the *African National Congress* (ANC). His relationship with the ANC was finally severed earlier this year (AC Vol 24 No 14) when he claimed that it was plotting to assassinate him. One of his lieutenants is convinced that Buthelezi believed this after he was told by the South African police that three suspected ANC members captured near Lesotho had confessed that the arms caches and limpet mines discovered in his capital, Ulundi, had been intended for use against *Inkatha*. Others maintain that the rift was caused by his discovery that the ANC was rapidly gaining support even from his immediate circle, and that the general opinion in KwaZulu was that the ANC's guerrilla actions spoke louder than Buthelezi's words.

The fighting which broke out last week at the university campus in KwaZulu was caused by student opposition to *Inkatha*, which is popular in some of the least sophisticated rural areas but has lost what support it had from other black South Africans. It is organized in semi-militaristic fashion among migrant workers from KwaZulu living in hostels, where they can be trained and organized. The campus battle left seven dead and a number

seriously wounded: the *Inkatha* men pursued students reluctant to attend the meeting. *Inkatha* has been infiltrated by the ANC, despite the strained relations between the movements.

In justification of his claims of an ANC plot, Buthelezi told *Inkatha* leaders that the movement's hostility against him was inculcated by tribal factors. Most of the ANC leaders, he pointed out, are Xhosas from the Transkei and Ciskei. This impression may have been fostered by his old enemy, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the leader of the Transkei government, who is worried by the impact on his own bantustan of the public identification of King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus with the ANC. Sabata is the hereditary Paramount Chief, a cousin of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and cousin, too, of Matanzima. He was leader of the *Democratic Party* (DP) opposition in the Transkei when he was arrested and charged in 1979 with insulting the office of the president of Transkei. While on bail he was re-elected unanimously as DP leader. He eventually fled South Africa via Lesotho and now works with the ANC at its Tanzania headquarters.

The influence of Sabata has encouraged open rebellion in the Transkei, and there have been armed clashes which are usually reported as "factional fighting". But the battle near Port St. Johns at the beginning of the year, which left 52 dead, involved the Transkei army, commanded by Lt. Col. Ron Reid-Daly, founder of the *Selous Scouts* in Rhodesia. (He took over when his predecessor, Brig. Keswa, was arrested in 1981, amid rumours that the army had been infiltrated by the ANC). What the St. Johns incident was about is not yet known. The ANC disclaims involvement. But it has been noted that ANC guerrillas on the run have started to seek refuge in the Transkei rather than Lesotho because of the readiness of the local population to provide cover and aid.

Matanzima now speaks in terms of the equal distribution of land and wealth - words until recently attributed only to the ANC and South Africa's version of communists. Although there have been suggestions in the past by Matanzima that he would allow the ANC to operate from his "independent" territory, the idea of any collaboration on these lines can be discounted. Nelson Mandela is understood to have been offered release from prison where he is serving a life sentence, provided he agrees to confine himself to the Transkei "homeland". He refused. But there may be ANC use of the Transkei without the knowledge of the authorities there. Work was started some years ago on an independent harbour at Umgazana near Port St. Johns. The money came from a French company in South Africa which planned a free port and industrial zone, two quays and a dock. While the scheme remained incomplete because money ran out, there are rumours of landings in the area, with largish ships reported off shore. The coast is wild enough to make such clandestine operations possible, though the risk must be considerable. Whatever the cargo, payment for the transport is believed to come via the OAU. ●

LABOR MOVEMENT LEADER, GWETA PRAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Thozamile Is an Inspiration"]

[Text]

THOZAMILE Gqweta is rightly called the Pimpnel of the labour struggle — a fitting tribute that needs no qualification except to add that he is sure to be noted by Southern African history as a great leader.

Five years ago Thozamile Gqweta was an East London furniture salesman. These days he is a fugitive on the run from the Ciskei military and police, who have orders to shoot him on sight. He is now living "underground" in South Africa and, if we dare sound presumptuous, following in the footsteps of past black leaders who had to live similarly because of their convictions.

The attractive thing about Thozamile Gqweta is his humble background. He started from the bottom when he became concerned in late 1979 about the inability of many of his customers to pay their bills and formed the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU).

Thozamile Gqweta reminds us of another man of humble beginnings who died before he could see the fruits of his labours come about — Joe Mavi. In similar fashion Mr Mavi shook this country when his union, the Black Municipal Workers' Union, brought Johannesburg to a virtual standstill.

Mr Gqweta has been arrested five times, but never charged. He has been interrogated at his home and office more than 15 times. His uncle and aunt died in a fire at their home in 1981. And, as if that was not enough, his fiancée, Ms Diliswa Rezisa was shot dead at their funeral.

That is enough for one man to carry for almost a life-time. But this undaunted man seems to have been inspired to even greater heights despite the obstacles. Like a true leader he seems to thrive on pressure.

SAAWU, the union started by Thozamile, has become the strong and most feared in the Ciskei and the rest of the country. To make it even stronger Ciskei has made SAAWU its sworn enemy, something that added to the union as stature.

Mr Gqweta did not go underground because he was afraid of the government of his "country". It seems he is more concerned about getting the work done than spending time in some cell in that "country".

He has been able to give added strength to SAAWU by his act and subsequent underground actions. Not too long ago he surfaced on the Reef and gave the kind of charismatic performance given only by men of his calibre.

The Pimpernel of black trade unionism has lit another candle in the struggle towards the betterment of his people. The police may eventually get him. It will, however, be impossible for them to silence his

deeds and his ideas. Thozamile Gqweta, like other stalwarts before him, has become an inspiration to workers and other oppressed people all over the sub-continent.

CSO: 3400/260

PRIME MINISTER SAYS HE SUPPORTS FREE MARKET ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday commended BMW South Africa for its massive financial investment in the country's motor industry and especially "for making no effort to conceal its involvement in South Africa."**

Mr Botha yesterday officially opened BMW's extensions to its motor vehicle assembly plant outside Pretoria - the extension costs a R100-million and will push BMW's present capability of 15 000 cars a year, up to 30 000 cars.

Foreign countries invest in South Africa because of this country's political and financial stability, its maintenance of a free market economy based on private initiative and the profit motive, its profitable opportunities for investment, the conservative economic policy of the Government, and the country's international creditworthiness.

Seventh place

Mr Botha noted that the latest available business environment risk index, an internationally accepted norm for measuring the investment risk in various countries, showed South Africa in seventh place. Its creditworthiness was rated 11th.

The latest available information showed total foreign investment had increased from R3 216-million in 1961 to R8 565-million in 1971, and to R32 490-million in 1981 - an increase of more than 1 000 per cent in 20 years, Mr Botha said.

Foreign capital investment was important to South Africa because it supplemented domestic saving to finance investment, affected favourably the balance of payments, often involved transfer of technological know-how and sometimes immigration of managers or highly qualified technical people.

Important

Car manufacturing was one of the most important

industries in this country as in virtually every country where motor vehicles are made, Mr Botha said.

If component manufacturers are included, the most recent figures show that some R3 500-million has been invested in the industry in South Africa and that it employs approximately 150 000 persons.

Moreover, we regularly learn of one motor manufacturer of another making enormous investments in the replacement of equipment and in extensions to capacity.

"Being the astute businessmen that they are, they do this in anticipation of healthy growth in the prosperity of the nation, with an attendant increase in the demand for vehicles," he said.

To such an important capital-intensive industry, economic considerations were most important, and in many respects decisive. Development must therefore be left to the market mechanism as much as possible.

Because the motor industry was so big, it was subjected to an great deal of criticism. Allegations were constantly made that there were too many manufacturers and too many models on the market.

"But if we were to determine administratively which manufacturers and models should withdraw from the market, we would probably do both the industry and the country great harm."

Mr Botha said foreign companies often endeavoured to conceal their involvement, but this was not the case with BMW which publicly stated it had confidence in the country's political and economic future.

Increase

Until about five years ago, the company produced only 7 000 cars a year. In 1982, the figure was 15 000. Over the same period, the company's financial turnover had increased from R66-million to R275-million per annum.—Sapa.

LEADING ECONOMIST FINDS GDP MEANINGLESS GAUGE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Jan Hupkes (the economist badly injured in a car accident this week) has a warning for businessmen about the unreliability of some commonly used measurements of economic growth.

His accident prevented him from addressing a business conference in Johannesburg organised by the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership.

Judging by the notes he prepared, however, his remarks would have been based on his long-standing distrust of the gross domestic product as an indicator of economic growth.

Prof Hupkes regards the GDP as a meaningless growth measurement because it is insensitive to changes in the gold price, it does not reflect changes in the terms of trade and, therefore, does not compare SA's economic performance against that of the rest of the world.

He believes gross national product is a better barometer of economic performance as regards the supply side of the economy.

The best and most sensitive indicator of profit performance possibilities is the growth rate of gross domestic expenditure.

GDE consists of three components private consumption expenditure, public consumption expendi-

ture and capital formation (both fixed and inventory)

Prof Hupkes claims that GDE is a better analytical tool than GDP for the individual company to use in profit projections. He urges businessmen to use its criteria to measure the performance of the economy in their own planning and budgeting.

He backs up his argument by citing the comparative increase over the previous year in each growth measurement over the past four years

1979	GDP 3.8%	GMP 5.8%	GDE 1.4%
1980	GDP 7.3%	GMP 11%	GDE 12.7%
1981	GDP 4.9%	GMP 1.4%	GDE 16.1%
1982	GDP -1%	GMP -2.4%	GDE -3.8%

Prof Hupkes says that one of these measurements — GDE — will correspond more closely to the average company's profit performance than the others.

Part of the reason for GDE's greater sensitivity is that private consumption expenditure is its largest single component.

He also prepared a personal economic forecast (in percentage increase over previous year) for the period to the end of 1986:

1983	GDP -4.5%	GMP -2%	GDE -10%
1984	GDP 2%	GMP 4%	GDE 1.5%
1985	GDP 4.5%	GMP 6%	GDE 6%
1986	GDP 6%	GMP 9%	GDE 9.5%

He says the average increase in the consumer price index will be 11% this year, 9.5% next year, 12% in 1985 and 16% in 1986.

BOYCOTT OF UNITED BUILDING SOCIETY GETS OFF THE GROUND

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Thami Mazwai and Amber Ncityana]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the black community at the weekend responded to a call by the sacked Liberty Life workers to withdraw their accounts from branches of the United Building Society.

This is the latest development in the month-old battle between Liberty Life and the Insurance and Assurance Workers' Union (IAWU).

The branches checked were at the Tony Factor In-Town Centre, Bree Street and Eloff Street.

The people interviewed expressed solidarity with the sacked workers and called on other blacks to support the strikers.

A Lenasia resident, Mr Ahmed Valli, said he had withdrawn his account.

An Orlando East teacher told us he had changed his intention to get a housing loan from the society.

But a statement from the UBS this week said it was "unaware of any increase in the number of accounts being closed by any race group."

The statement further said the UBS had no involvement in the dispute between Liberty Life and the union.

A spokesman for the union, secretary Mr Joseph Rakgoadi, this week said his organisation had embarked on a campaign to restrain the black community from conducting any business with institutions linked to Liberty Life.

"On Saturday our members manned most branches of the UBS

where we called on blacks to discontinue any business with the organisation.

"This week we are intensifying our campaign with meetings in Soweto. Our next targets are a giant clothing concern that has special outlets for blacks and a banking group. Details of these campaigns will soon be announced," Mr Rakgoadi said.

The Liberty Life dispute started when the company refused to recognise the union because, according to Liberty Life, it is racial. IAWU only allows for black members. The union also complained of a number of labour malpractices.

Both parties refused to give in and the company fired 90 strikers.

PFP LEADER, MOTLANA SLAM PRO-SA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

A pro-South Africa advertising campaign which was launched in the British and American Press this week, aiming to promote South Africa's image as a rapidly-changing country striving for equal opportunity, was criticised by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday.

Reacting to the first, in a series of four advertisements, which deals with housing opportunities for Blacks, Dr Slabbert said this kind of advertisement had the danger of being counter-productive because it highlighted many of the more serious shortcomings and problems in South Africa.

"The best advertisement must and will be the contentment and co-operation of all South Africa's citizens. No amount of high-powered marketing can ever be a substitute."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr N Motlana, described the advertisement

as "dishonest and untrue propaganda."

The advertisement appeared under the heading: "Houses for sale: £10 600 and less."

Details of the Government's plan to sell 500 000 State-financed homes at discount prices of up to 40 percent of their market value, are given.

However, Dr Motlana said yesterday the Government was "doing nothing" to improve the serious Black housing crisis, and was determined to use the severe lack of housing to deter so-called unwanted Blacks to move to White South Africa's urban areas.

Since 1968 the Government had not undertaken any formal housing projects for Blacks in Soweto, and some Blacks had been on waiting lists for more than 15 years.

About 52 percent of Black South Africans were already living in homelands, and indications were that the Gov-

ernment was to tighten influx control.

The half-page advertisement shows three Black children at play outside a modern suburban home, above the slogan: "We're looking forward to the future."

However, the average income of a Black man in Soweto was about R250 a month, about one percent of Blacks would be able to afford to buy the houses advertised in the overseas papers.

Mr Motlana said a mass low-cost housing scheme for Blacks was needed, whereby they could rent houses at affordable rates.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development, yesterday explained that the 500 000 houses referred to in the ad, were in fact available to all races — not only Blacks.

These houses were built over the last 20 to 30 years and had been paid for by the National Housing

Fund which was a "partnership" between members of the public and the private sector.

The big sell-off of houses began in July this year, but no up-to-date sales figures were available yesterday. The spokesman said that about 10 000 houses were in the process of being sold to tenants all over the country who had occupied these houses legally. The scheme runs until June 30 next year.

According to the spokesman, the prices of houses varied between R1 300 and R15 000.

A mass publicity campaign in the local media was to be launched within a week.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said yesterday the overseas advertising campaign was aimed at informing people abroad "on a factual basis" of the changes in quality of life in South Africa.

ICSA CLARIFIES LINKS WITH UDF

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

The Islamic Council of South Africa has not affiliated or become a member of the United Democratic Front because ICSA cannot affiliate to organisations not founded entirely on Islamic principles.

This view was expressed in a statement issued by the executive director of ICSA, Mr Ibrahim Bawa.

He adds, however, 'Because ICSA is deeply committed to uphold the dignity of man, to foster love and unity amongst all sections of the people of South Africa, and to seek assiduously the implementation of social justice, it will lend its support to other organised, orderly movements pursuing similar aims. Hence its decision to support the UDF in its objective to reject the new constitution. ICSA's support could, naturally, also extend to such measures as the UDF may decide upon to oppose its implementation provided such measures are lawful, orderly, peaceful and consistent with Islamic Constitutional principles and practice, with ICSA reserving always the right to judge its acceptability or otherwise.'

While ICSA will 'advise and urge non-participation in any election that may be held in terms of this New Constitution' it does not rule out participation in a separate referendum for the 'Indian Community'.

'If a referendum is held to test the views of the Indian Community whether it is prepared to accept or reject the proposed Constitution,' Mr Bawa says, 'ICSA would urge that all

should register their rejection by voting NO.'

Referring to the participation of certain members of ICSA in the UDF, Mr Bawa clarifies the situation:

'In terms of its constitution ICSA is a single, unitary national body. It is composed of *bona fide* organisations from all over South Africa. It is not a federal body comprised on the basis of the three provinces. The three provinces have no independent existence or powers. They constitute a single, geographical entity. It is therefore completely wrong to say that its Cape and Transvaal regions have affiliated to the UDF. There are no Cape, Transvaal or Natal regions!'

'ICSA is governed by a National Board of Directors consisting of representatives from the three provinces.'

'However, these representatives from the three provinces separately constitute the Provincial Regional Boards respectively. This to facilitate the handling of matters peculiarly of provincial concern. They are part of and subordinate to the National Board. Their powers and duties are only those which the National Board chooses to vest in them.'

'All issues of policy and matters involving principles or affecting the whole community are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Board.'

Mr Bawa concludes that the representatives of ICSA are not prevented from joining other organisations 'provided the policies pursued and activities undertaken by such organisations are not contrary to the interests or principles of ICSA.'

AZASO GAMBLING WITH LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN, SAYS GATSHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The time has come for every Black parent in South Africa to take note of "the terrible dangers for them all which will follow Azaso's wanton gambling with the deaths of their children," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said yesterday.

The Kwa Zulu leader was replying in a Press release to an attack on him in an Azaso pamphlet, "Massacre at Ngoye."

He described the pamphlet as a "scurrilous bit of writing," and said that with its small band of "weedy followers" Azaso had the "temerity and audacity to accuse me of causing disunity."

"We see the ludicrous spectacle of a handful of misguided youth telling virtually a whole nation that they, the nation, cause disunity. Every insult hurled at me is an insult hurled at the Black People of South Africa."

The pamphlet described Chief Buthelezi as "a mongrel, a dog and a Bantustan rubber stamp leader... a puppet" and, among other things, accused him of:

- Confusing and misleading the people into fighting among themselves.

- Preaching non-violence and using violence against Black people..

- Rejecting anybody who fights injustice in South Africa as an enemy.

- Being responsible for shooting people and banning trade unions.

Chief Buthelezi said: "The tragic events which claimed the lives of Inkatha youth and the lives of students at the University of Zululand were brought about by despicable forces which sow division among the people."

"If they (Azaso) have not yet learnt the errors of their ways and corrected the stupidity of

their thinking, they will find that the Inkatha lion has up to now only growled ever so softly. We have not bared our fangs, and I pray to God that Azaso never makes us do so."

Posing the question of what was to be done about Azaso, which included "uncouth, lying, deceiving, plotting, scam of South African youth," Chief Buthelezi said: "Let us deal with them at every opportunity... we can never rest until we purge the student bodies of our youth of the poisonous deceivers who want to lead them to the sacrificial altars of their distorted minds."

Dealing with press statements by the ANC mission in exile, he said it "could well be the final nail in the coffin" for future co-operation between Inkatha and the ANC. — Sapa.

TURFLOOP STUDENT UNREST ANALYZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8, 9 Nov 83

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[8 Nov 83 p 5]

[Text] **STUDENT protest has a long history in South Africa's black universities which have for many years been plagued by unrests resulting in student dismissals, detentions by Security Police, the disruption of examinations and temporary closure of some of the institutions.**

After almost every unrest, committees have been elected to make representations to the university authorities to try to normalise the situation in the campus. But the efforts of the committees have been too superficial.

They have pleaded for the re-opening of the institutions and the re-admission of dismissed students, without addressing themselves to the underlying root causes of tension in the universities.

DISMISSAL

After the first major disruption which resulted in a mass dismissal of students at the University of the North early in 1972, a committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate the fundamental causes of the student unrest.

The committee found that the causes of the unrest were basically the political situation within and outside the university.

But the committee dismissed student politics and their views as unrealistic. It charged that the students were being influenced by "outside" bodies and it recommended among other things that students must be taught to accept homelands.

This was one of the type of recommendations which only served to intensify student bitterness against some of the Government's policies and against educational institutions seen to be instruments of entrenching such policies.

Recently, a three-man delegation headed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), undertook to visit all

tension-riddled universities and to investigate causes of the unrests there.

Talks have so far been held with students and authorities at the universities of the North and Fort Hare.

According to Bishop Tutu, authorities at the University of the North — where there have been more troubles than anywhere else — have requested further talks at which students will also participate with them at the same time.

The bishop says he hopes that such a meeting will for the first time bring students and university authorities to the same conference table where both groups can openly articulate their feelings and identify their problems and even propose solutions.

But student dissatisfaction at the University of the North — or Turfloop as it is commonly known, involves more than what can be handled over a conference table between students

and university authorities because of the depth of Government policy's involvement in some of the crucial issues which have caused student unhappiness.

Student unhappiness dates as far back as 1960 when the university was founded. Its founding, along with four others, was not greeted with the enthusiasm that would have been expected of a community being provided with an institution to help it fulfil its academic aspirations.

The primary objection among blacks to the university was the fact that it was founded along racial and ethnic lines conceived not only to give blacks a different and inferior education to that given to whites, so-called coloureds and Indians, but also to separate blacks of various ethnic groups.

The establishment of the university was in terms of the Extension of University Education Act of 1959 which represented a further step

in the implementation of apartheid, as had already been developed for the elementary schools by the Bantu Education Act of 1953.

Although the Government decided that the various ethnic groups needed their own universities, it still held firmly to the belief that blacks had not matured sufficiently to run their institutions. But also, for purposes of maintaining control over the universities, power and authority resided as it still does today, in white hands.

TOKEN

Senior positions held by blacks have only been advisory or token positions, most of which were brought about as a result of pressure. This has been resented by

both students and black lecturers at Turfloop.

Resentment over this issue and many others, have manifested themselves in the frequency of incidents which have characterised Turfloop over many years, making it the nucleus of student unrest in the country. The short periods of calm in between unrests have been but the lull before another storm.

The institution has been bedevilled by sit-ins, lecture boycotts, violent clashes between students and the police, the burning down of some buildings, detentions and the expulsion of some students.

Last week, after news was broken that five students had been killed and over 100 injured during clashes with In-

katha supporters at the University of Zululand, Turfloop students convened a meeting at which a resolution was taken to stage a 24-hour lecture boycott.

BOYCOTT

The boycott was the first known to have been held with the blessing of the university's authorities.

During the boycott, an effigy of Inkatha's leader, Chief Buthelezi, was taken to the sports ground where it was undressed, hanged on the soccer poles, mocked and later burnt to ashes.

It was in 1970 when the Students' Representative Council (SRC) organised the boycott of the investiture of a white chancellor, contending that if the university be-

longed to blacks, it had to bear the stamp of black authority.

It was also around this period that black awareness was evoked among blacks within and outside the campus. Blacks started seeing their destiny as one they had to shape themselves as an exclusive racial group.

It was also in line with this new development in black awareness and student militancy that at the graduation ceremony of April 1972, a student leader, Mr Abram Onkgopotse Tiro, delivered an historic speech in which he unleashed a stinging attack on the quality of education offered to blacks and on the racist nature of the administration of Turfloop.

[9 Nov 83 p 5]

[Text] In his speech Mr Tiro pointed out a number of ills which he said were incompatible with what should be happening at an educational institution for blacks.

Some of the points he raised were that:

- Black students were denied vacation jobs which were given to white students from other universities.
- Black parents who had come to their children's graduation were made to sit at the back of the hall and others were locked outside due to lack of space while front seats were reserved for whites.
- The Advisory Council consisted of people who were appointed by the Government and

most of them had no university experience.

He also criticised leaders serving in Government-created institutions by saying they had become bolts of "the same machine which is crushing us."

He added: "Let the Lord be praised for the day shall come when all men shall breathe the air of freedom and when that day shall come, no man, no matter how many tanks he has, will reverse the course of events."

Some dignitaries walked out of the ceremony in disgust. Tiro was later accused of having embarrassed university authorities by choosing "the wrong occasion" for his attack.

He was asked to withdraw his speech but he flatly refused.

What followed his refusal to withdraw the speech did not only embarrass the authorities further, but it also opened a new chapter in the history of student resistance to apartheid and all its manifestations.

He was expelled and the entire student body reacted by boycotting lectures and demanding his reinstatement. The authorities refused to meet their demands and the students continued their boycott until all were expelled.

All other black universities in the country boycotted lectures in solidarity with Turfloop students. Since then,

Turfloop has not known any peace.

Some of the incidents at the university include:

1974 — students held a rally in September to pledge solidarity with the liberation of Mozambique despite the fact that the rally was banned. Violence ensued between students and the police and the university was closed. When it re-opened the following month, students marched and boycotted lectures over the detention of three fellow students.

1975 — A total of 103 students refused admission at the re-opening of the university. The authorities said it was for bad academic records and for others it said that it was not in the interest of the university

to re-admit them. This was seen as victimisation.

1976 — University closed on July 16 during the height of the national unrest. Reopened in mid-August only to be closed again a few weeks later and reopened in October.

1977 — Student boycott of lectures between June 11 and June 20 demanding the election of the SRC which had been dissolved in 1975 when Saso was also banned on the campus.

1977 — On August 25 lectures were boycotted

over the expulsion of an SRC member and the university was closed the same day. It was reopened on September 12 and the following day seven students were detained and together with three others were expelled. This was followed by another boycott.

1979 — Ngoako Ramatlhodi expelled for organising commemoration services for the Sharpeville shootings of 1960. He was later readmitted on condition that he abstained from politics. Two months

later, in May, he was expelled for breaking conditions of his re-admission.

His expulsion resulted in a mass walkout by students and police were called the following day. Following a subsequent court action taken by Ramatlhodi against the university authorities, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled that his expulsion was unlawful and he was reinstated.

1980 — Five students were refused re-admission at the beginning of the year and poor academic

performance was given as the reason. The students, one of whom was Ramatlhodi, claimed victimisation for their involvement in student politics. All were active members of the Black University Student Organisation. A boycott was threatened but did not materialise.

1982 — Boycott of lectures was threatened because nine pregnant students were expelled.

1982 — In October two students were detained and students boycotted lectures.

CSO: 3400/260

GOVERNMENT COOL TO INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS IN SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 83 p 2M

[Article by Jean Hey]

[Text] Computers — at a cost of R226 million — should be introduced to all schools as soon as possible, the Human Sciences Research Council has said in a report to the Minister of Education.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen was also told in the five part report on "The computer in education and training" that the Government should foot the bill for school computerisation.

So far the report, which took 18 months to compile, has met with a cool reception. After considering the report for two months, Dr Viljoen issued a statement this week saying "further consideration will have to be given to a gradual phasing in" of the computer into the school system.

"Private initiative should also be encouraged to lighten the Government's burden in this matter," he said.

He also instructed that the report be referred to the various executive education authorities for their consideration.

The HSRC report, which is the first to stem from the De Lange Committee recommendations, said another R190 million would be needed to introduce computers into

schools purely for administrative purposes.

The HSRC work committee's chief, Dr Schalk Engelbrecht, was not surprised the Government was not prepared to finance the immediate installation of computers in schools on its own.

"Immediate installation is also impractical because teachers first have to learn how to use them," he said.

The HSRC report also called for a concerted effort to train teachers to use computers. All media forms, including TV and films, should be used to achieve that aim.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation and educational authorities should also jointly undertake to introduce teachers to computer literacy.

Other key recommendations were:

- Computer awareness and computer literacy should begin in Standard Two on an informal basis and by Standard Six chil-

dren should be given formal computer literacy courses.

- Computer courseware needed to be developed so schools had high quality programmes

- A national centre and regional centres for matters relating to educational computers should be established. These would provide information and co-ordinate activities so work was not duplicated.

- A national advisory council for computers in education and training should be established.

Although he accepted the Government's reluctance to shoulder the entire financial burden of installing computers in schools, Dr Engelbrecht said it should begin by subsidising — at a cost of around R10 million.

- More research into educational computers.

- Teacher training courses.

- Computers for those schools whose teachers had already been trained.

DETAILS ON NIEHANS, LOURENS TREASON TRIAL GIVEN

ANC Contacts

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] ONLY the third South African White woman ever to face allegations of treason, Johannesburg teacher Miss Johanna "Jansie" Lourens, goes on trial in the Rand Supreme Court today.

All three have come to court within the past year.

The first was Barbara Hogan (30) of Yeoville, Johannesburg, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on October 20 last year by Mr Justice A P van Wyk in the Rand Supreme Court.

The second, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, is still on trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Miss Lourens (23) of Berea was arrested on August 23. Arrested with her was her fiance and co-accused, Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus (also 23) — the former Krugersdorp schoolboy who wanted to

become a minister of religion.

Niehaus, an undergraduate University of the Witwatersrand student, is a member of the Black NG Church of Africa and a church deacon in Alexandra Township.

The allegations are that the two were members or active sympathisers of the banned African National Congress, allegedly associating themselves with plans to bring about violent change in the Republic, including disruption of communication networks and fuel supplies.

The State alleges that messages, usually in code, were frequently passed between the two accused and ANC members at the Johannesburg Art Gallery and a university sports field.

The alleged instructions from the ANC were

to find sabotage targets, instigate opposition to military training, oppose the orderly movement and resettlement of Blacks, gather information for the ANC and recruit members.

According to the indictment during August this year Mr Niehaus approached a former Rand Afrikaans University student with a view to obtaining a plan of the area pinpointing the location of the office of Professor I de Vries of RAU — so that the office, with Prof De Vries in it could allegedly be blown up.

In compliance with orders to incite opposition to military training, according to the indictment, pamphlets entitled "Stand up against the oppressors — reject national service" were allegedly distributed at the Milner

Park showgrounds and placed in a letter bomb at the Carlton Centre.

It is also alleged attempts were made to obtain a plan of the SABC's Piet Meyer building with security system information for the ANC as it was a likely sabotage target.

Similarly, a plan and photographs were taken of the gasworks in Cottesloe — this also allegedly having been pinpointed as a likely sabotage target.

Both Miss Lourens and Mr Niehaus allegedly travelled to Botswana on numerous occasions to confer with members of the ANC.

They also allegedly gave refuge to four men and later took them to St Peter's Priory in Rosettenville before the four illegally left the country during the weekend June 22 to 24.

Gasworks Sabotage Plan

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Liz Neale]

[Text] A CHURCH deacon took photographs of municipal gasworks to sabotage attack which prepared plans and the Johannesburg municipal gasworks to assist terrorists in a would have endangered many lives, the

Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The high treason trial of Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus (23) and his fiancée Miss Johanna Lourens (23) was told that if the attack had been successful, the damage would have run into millions of rands.

The escaping gas-and-air-mixture would have been extremely dangerous.

Mr Niehaus, a theology student at the University of the Witwatersrand and a Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk deacon and Miss Lourens, a school-teacher have both pleaded not guilty to high treason or alternative charges of taking part in terrorist activities, involving the banned African National Congress, or of contravening various sections of the Internal Security Act.

In a statement submitted to the court Mr Niehaus has admitted trying to recruit people to assist him with his activities on behalf of the ANC and of drawing up, reproducing and distributing certain anti-Government literature.

Co-author

He admitted being the co-author of a pamphlet entitled "Why the Pretoria bomb was necessary" which he wrote together with Miss Catherine Hunter, one of the State witnesses who has been held in detention since September 7.

These pamphlets which were distributed in Johan-

nesburg during June this year, blamed the South African Government for the atrocity.

The pamphlet alleged: "Increased armed action will inevitably lead to more deaths and civilian suffering, but many thousands of civilians have already died because of apartheid laws and the South African Defence Force raids into neighbouring countries.

"Ultimately the South African Government must be held responsible for the deaths of the civilians in Pretoria.

"As long as the rights of the people, as set down in the Freedom Charter, are not recognised the armed struggle will have to be increased till liberty is gained."

Mr Niehaus also admitted placing a pamphlet bomb in front of the recruiting office of the SADF in the Carlton Centre on May 23, this year.

The bomb, containing 500 pamphlets entitled "Stand up against the oppressors — reject national service" was discovered and rendered harmless before it could go off.

Plan

At the time of Mr Niehaus' arrest, Security Police confiscated photographs and a plan of a Johannesburg municipal gasworks at Cottesloe which Mr Niehaus allegedly admitted drawing up with the assistance of Mr Robert Whitecroft.

The State alleges the plans and photos were

drawn up and taken with the intention of passing on the information to ANC members in Botswana for sabotage purposes.

Yesterday Mr John McGlashan, the gasworks works manager, told the court that had a sabotage attack been successful, the replacement value of the equipment and gas storage tanks would have run into millions of rands. Numerous lives would have been endangered by the escaping gas and air mixture.

In reply to a question, Mr McGlashan admitted that whereas the property was guarded, it nevertheless would have been "relatively easy" to gain access to the property because of its very large perimeter.

The State alleges Mr Niehaus made use of 'dead letter' boxes situated in the grounds of the Johannesburg Art Gallery and the Wits sports grounds, and that he and Miss Lourens had details of secret ANC codes which they used to decipher and send messages.

Further allegations are that they:

- Tried to obtain a plan of the office of Mr Ian de Vries, a lecturer in revolutionary studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, who has been called on numerous occasions to testify for the State in similar trials;

- That Mr Niehaus informed the ANC that a certain person, who is referred to in the indictment as "X" should be

eliminated. He had received from Mr Gerhardus Kleinhans, a former Rand Afrikaans student who is now a Parktown Post Office employee information that "X" was supplying information concerning ANC activities to the Security Police; and,

- That they tried to get information and support for the ANC and that they had frequently visited Botswana.

Recruit

In his statement Mr Niehaus had admitted to trying to recruit Miss Catherine Hunter to assist him with activities on behalf of the ANC.

He admitted having attempted to create the impression that an organisation known as "Afrikaanssprekende Sosialisiese Assosiasie" (ASA) existed, although no such organisation did in fact exist.

The aims of this association was purportedly to promote the Freedom Charter as an alternative to the Government's constitutional proposals and to carry the freedom message to all Afrikaans-speaking people in the Republic.

The couple have also been accused of launching a campaign to label the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black People Act as the "Genocide Bill" and of promoting opposition to the Ingwavuma/Kangwane land transactions.

The trial continues today.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Liz Neale]

[Text] **THE high treason trial of Mr Carl Niehaus, and his fiance, Miss Jansie Lourens, took a dramatic turn in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday when the**

two learned for the first time that their friend, confidante and co-conspirator in their alleged subversive activities was a member of the Security Police.

Mr Niehaus was reduced to tears and Miss Lourens turned pale as their "best friend", Warrant Officer Robert Whitecross, gave evidence.

It was Whitecross, driving a Security Police vehicle, who had taken Mr Niehaus to the Johannesburg municipal gas works. It was Whitecross who took the photographs of the strategic installations and it had been the security police who had developed the negatives.

In fact, Mr Niehaus' every move was recorded and reported to his "handler" by the "friend", who had also shared the same commune with the two accused.

The crowded public gallery, containing friends and relatives of the two accused, was shocked into a stunned silence as W/O Whitecross revealed that he had been approached and recruited by Major Craig Williamson of the South African Security Police in Pretoria, while he was studying for his B Comm degree at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Niehaus was also a student at Wits.

His instructions were: "to look like these people and to agree with their political viewpoints so as to infiltrate, investigate and report on the stu-

dents, ANC and communist activities on the campus".

He referred to his superior as his "handler" and said all information gained was to be passed on to him.

W/O Whitecross told the court that he had "befriended" the couple the weekend after Dr Neil Aggett's suicide during February 1982. A year later he moved into their Berea communal house.

Shared

"Apart from myself, there were four others, including the two accused, who shared the house. We each paid R100 rent and a church, I don't know which one, paid a further R100.

"The church's contribution was so that we could accommodate overseas guests when called upon to do so.

"Mr Niehaus first asked me to find suitable hiding places for banned publications which were in his possession. I did this with the aid of my handler," said W/O Whitecross.

He told the court that the Berea house was frequently used as a religious and political meeting place.

"During May 1983, Mr Niehaus asked me if I would take some photographs of the Johannes-

burg municipal gas works for him — he didn't explain then why he wanted them and I was asked not to mention it to anyone else.

"Because he was scared that the vehicles belonging to the commune would be recognised and followed by the Security Police, he asked if I could organise transport so as to take the photographs.

Handler

"My handler supplied me with the bakkie. While driving to the gas works, Mr Niehaus told me he had been pressurised to obtain the photographs.

"The camera was to be supplied by the Inter-church media programme, an affiliate of the South African Council of Churches. On the morning of July 11, I picked Mr Niehaus up to collect the camera at the SACC building in De Wet Street, but arrived too late for our appointment and the camera had already been given to someone else.

Mr Niehaus used my camera to take some photographs, but these apparently were inadequate and we were forced to return a few days later.

"This time I took the photographs — of the gas

tanks, the security fencing, the gates and the guard boxes. I gave the spool to my handler and he developed it for me," he said.

W/O Whitecross explained that after receiving the pictures, they returned to the gas works in Cottesloe to fill in details. Later in Mr Niehaus' office in the SACC building, they drew up a plan of the installation.

Stressed

"The accused stressed the urgency in completing the plans as someone was leaving on August 26 for Botswana and would be taking the photographs and plans to the ANC. The accused, however, was arrested before the plan was completed."

The security policeman told the court that the two accused formed the ad hoc committee of a group attempting to stay the executions of six condemned ANC terrorists. They had helped launch the "Save the Six Campaign."

"A prayer meeting was to be held at the Anglican church of Father Mervin Castle. I was given R15 and the use of Mr Niehaus' car to obtain material with which to make a coffin. Miss Lourens made an ANC flag which was to have been draped over the coffin at the service.

"But at the height of the "Save the Six" campaign Mr Niehaus heard that the security police were hot on his trail and he went into hiding at the St Peters' Priory in Rosettenville.

"The day after he went into hiding, I took Miss Lourens to see him. He asked me if I would drive him to and from meetings. The next day he gave me a letter to give to his fiancé which I opened and photo copied before giving it to her.

Hiding

"In the letter he revealed the hiding place of a report he had made for the ANC. Stressing the urgency of the situation, he asked her to locate the report, which was hidden in the cellar of the house, to code it and forward it to the ANC.

"He asked her to contact the Reverend Sam Buti at his Dutch Reform Church in Alexandria township and to explain his situation to him.

"He asked her to destroy the letter and to make sure that neither she nor any of their group were followed or watched by the security police. He also gave her a list of telephone numbers of people whom she could contact in an emergency," he said.

The two accused have also been charged with helping certain people to flee the Republic in order to join the ANC in Botswana. Two people named in the indictment are Nico Motsai and Vincent Shabalala.

Friends

"The last time I saw Nico and Vincent they

were at our house in Berea, accompanied by two female friends. Mr Niehaus asked me if I could find a safe house for them before they left for St Peter's Priory," W/O Whitecross told the court.

The safe house was "supplied" by W/O Whitecross' handler.

The day before Mr Niehaus was arrested, he and W/O Whitecross held a lengthy discussion covering a variety of topics concerning his alleged subversive activities. This conversation was recorded and submitted to the Security Police who transcribed it.

Yesterday Defence advocate, Mr Dennis Kuny, SC, spent about 15 minutes cross-examining W/O Whitecross.

Referring to W/O Whitecross' comments on

Mr Niehaus' reaction to hearing that a bomb had exploded in Bloemfontein, a week after the Pretoria bomb blast, Mr Kuny said that Mr Niehaus had jumped up and down clapping his hands shouting "Hallelujah, how many were killed?" because he was upset and not because he wanted people to die.

Shock

"It was an exclamation of shock and worry as to how many people were killed," said Mr Kuny.

Both Mr Niehaus and Miss Lourens have pleaded not guilty to the charge of high treason and to the alternative charges of having committed various crimes under the Internal Security Act.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHAIRMAN PLEADS FOR NON-RACIAL FREE ENTERPRISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 14

[Text] **WHATEVER** else is done about the Group Areas Act, it should cease to apply altogether to all business and industrial premises, Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American corporation, told the 35th anniversary conference of the Manpower and Management Foundation in Johannesburg yesterday.

Urging the removal of all barriers to proper operation of the free enterprise system, Mr Relly said: "Whatever is done, or not done, about the application of Group Areas to residential land, there can be no justification for its application to trading and business premises.

"It is a fundamental principle of the free enterprise system that people of different races, cultures and religions can, and do, trade with each other."

Exception

At present, every race group could be found in every business area in every capacity except that of proprietor.

"In so-called White business districts, there are large numbers of Black customers, Black shop assistants, Black

clerks and a small but growing number of Blacks in managerial positions. Segregation is not being maintained.

"The only effect which the exclusion of Blacks as entrepreneurs and traders can have is to protect the existing White traders from competition," Mr Relly said.

He recommended, however, that a slightly different principle should apply in existing Black townships.

"In these areas, Black traders have grown up under severe disabilities, particularly relating to their inability to obtain title to their premises which greatly restricted their access to credit.

"These people cannot be expected to face the competition of other traders, who have not suffered the same disabilities in the past, without being given a reasonable transition period in which to prepare themselves to meet such competition."

Set period

He suggested that, for a transitional period of 10 years, the existing restrictions on trade by non-Blacks in existing Black townships should remain in force while all restrictions on Black traders should be removed.

"The date of expiry of the transitional period should be fixed now by legislation so that everybody will know what situation they are working in and will exert themselves to prepare for the eventual change."

Job curb

Mr Relly said that, if free enterprise was to flourish, it was imperative that there be freedom of access to occupations and to education and training. There also had to be geographic mobility, freedom of enterprise and a re-think of the housing situation.

"In brief, the situation is that, in the Transvaal, the land set aside for Coloured and Indian housing is so inadequate that it is, for practical purposes, impossible for Coloured and Indian persons to immigrate into the industrial areas of the Transvaal even when they can afford to provide their own housing, or when their potential employer would be willing to provide such housing for them.

"There is simply nowhere where such housing can be erected. This means that people who are qualified to occupy positions which are vacant are prevented from doing so and an addi-

tional degree of immobility of the population is introduced, thereby significantly retarding economic growth.

Large areas of hinterland of the major cities could be designated for future development as Black residential areas. They would remain "White" until they were developed for residential purposes, and could be developed at any time — but only for the designated group. The subdivided land could be sold only to members of the group in question.

Alternatively, it could be provided that any agricultural land could be re-developed for residential purposes for any racial group.

"When the development takes place, the relevant racial group must be determined and fixed by the developer and thereafter the new township will become a group area for that group only."

Mr Relly added: "Unless provision is made to ensure a constant, adequate supply of residential land for Blacks, the effect is to impose de facto influx control.

"This will be significantly detrimental to economic development — and, I would judge, to political development as well." Sapa

COLOUREDS, INDIANS 'OPT FOR GENERAL ELECTION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THERE are strong indications that the Coloured and Indian leaders will opt for a general election in the first part of next year instead of a referendum in order to test their people's opinion on participation in the new constitutional system.

Informed observers yesterday said both the Coloureds and Indians have already demarcated constituencies which could be used in their envisaged general elections.

A committee will, however, meet soon to consider the demarcation of constituencies for Coloureds and Asians with a view to their inclusion in the new three-chamber political system.

All indications are that the parliamentary session that starts on January 23 next year will complete its duties by May and that Parliament will then adjourn until August or September when it will reconvene to institute the new constitution.

Introduction

The idea is that the Coloureds and Asians would complete their elections before the middle of next year, and if they decide to participate in the new constitutional system, that they would be introduced to it during the short second term of Parliament.

One school of opinion in NP ranks, is however, pushing for an early general election for Coloureds and Indians next year so that the new constitution system can be implemented on Republic Day, May 31, next year.

Discussions are already underway between Government representatives and Coloured and Indian leaders with a view to testing their respective people's views.

Top-level meetings between the Prime Minister and the Coloured and Indian leaders are also underway. Mr Botha will, among others, address the Indian communities of Natal in the Durban City Hall on November 21 at 2 pm.

ISCOR OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON GROWTH OF STEEL INDUSTRY

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 26 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

IN spite of the cut-throat competition in the past decade, the SA steel industry had built up a strong position in international markets, Mr F P Kotzee, the managing director of Iscor said.

"At present the country exports some 1 800 000 tons of primary steel products a year to more than 50 countries, earning more than R500 million in foreign currency."

Recovery

Mr Kotzee said that although the immediate prospects for the steel market seemed grim, there was reason for optimism.

"The present economic position in the industrialised world is nowhere near that of conditions which prevailed during the Great Depression of the Thirties."

And viewed worldwide, economic recovery now seems apparent in many of the main industrialised countries."

It appeared that the American economy could

be sustained over the next few years and it could be hoped that it was only a matter of time before the US "locomotive" effect pulled the rest of the world into a general recovery, Mr Kotzee said.

"This is not discounting the fact that high interest rates in the US and the strong dollar remain the biggest threats to a sustained world economic recovery."

Mr Kotzee said that because of a strong improvement in demand, mainly for lighter, flat steel products since the middle of the year in the motor, building and pipe manufacturing industries, he expected that a general upturn in the SA economy to start in about nine months' time.

Dipped

Reviewing the SA economy from the view-

point of steel producers, Mr Kotzee said that local demand had dipped sharply by 12,5 percent in 1982 compared with 1981 and that it was expected to show a further drop of 9,2 percent in 1983.

"But by the end of next year, we can expect local steel demand to be up by about 12 percent on the figure for this year.

"We forecast a negative growth of between three and four percent in GDP for 1983 and a positive growth of two to three percent for 1984."

On the positive side, Mr Kotzee said that the Capital Projects Register showed that projects worth more than R3 600 million were under way or in the planning stage.

There was no reason however for complacency in the steel industry, Mr Kotzee warned.

Aware

"Worldwide, many other manufacturing sectors — chemicals, aluminium, plastics and ceramics — are making intensive research and marketing efforts which present significant long-term threats to steel in various applications."

The steel industry was aware of these threats and was responding with innovative products of its own.

"Important sectors of the international steel market are showing encouraging signs of revival.

"Communist China was contributing strongly to this upturn and orders placed with Japan this year could reach six million tons," Mr Kotzee said.

U.S. DEPENDENCE ON SA'S STRATEGIC MINERALS MAINTAINED

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

AMERICAN chrome consumers would not easily be able to replace SA chrome imports from other sources or by finding economically viable substitutes, Professor Theo Beukes, head of the Department of Mineral Economics of the Rand Afrikaans University, told MINING WEEK.

Professor Beukes, who was reacting to statements made by Mr Michael Shafer of Harvard University, said Mr Shafer's claim that the United States could largely be independent of SA's strategic minerals, were an oversimplification of certain facts.

"I agree that a steep price rise will be an incentive for stepped-up exploration, but that doesn't mean viable discoveries will be made in the United States.

"The chromium deposits mentioned by Mr Shafer are low-grade at best and a great percentage of these deposits are found in environmentally protected areas which have been closed to hard rock mining.

"It is unlikely that the environmental and wildlife protection legislation will be reversed easily, and even if it is done, the ore grade is well below SA quality."

Recovering manganese nodules from the seabed, another alternative source of a strategic mineral, was also mentioned by Mr Shafer.

"But mining the seabed will not be a simple matter. There will be a number of international legal complications to sort out before any country will be able to start mining operations.

"Then there could well be problems of beneficiation of the manganese to overcome," Professor Beukes said.

The argument that the United States Bureau of Mines had developed sophisticated technologies for recycling chrome and for extracting low-grade ore which would be economically viable at higher prices, was not valid at present either, Professor Beukes said.

"Mr Shafer has no real grounds to back his assumption of a price rise in SA minerals as SA have never increased prices exorbitantly.

"And SA is unlikely to introduce OPEC-like price hikes which will be necessary before recycling and extraction of low-grade ores will become payable."

Apart from the prohibitive cost involved, recycling of chrome was

a difficult exercise and was only really possible if the chrome was used non-dissipatively, Professor Beukes said.

"Besides SA has always realised the importance of a stable market for its minerals and is regarded internationally as a reliable supplier. So I cannot foresee any volatile price changes."

Professor Beukes said it seemed as if Mr Shafer was trying to belittle and minimise SA's role as a supplier and source of strategic minerals.

"It appears to me that Mr Shafer was speaking from a theoretical point of view without much understanding of mining and mineralogy and the practical problems involved."

SHORT-TERM FOREIGN DEBT DECREASED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 83 p 11

[Article by Paul Dold]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Reserve Bank has been repaying short-term foreign liabilities and now has only R1bn outstanding in these borrowings.

Dr Chris Stals, senior Deputy Governor, told bankers at the Euro-money conference in Cape Town that all outstanding short-term liabilities were repaid during 1979-80 when the balance of payments was in surplus. In 1981-82 substantial drawings were made, including R2.2bn.

In the first six months of this year the current account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of R1.2bn in spite of the low gold price, depressed export markets and the drought. The surplus was caused mainly by a further decline in imports, but the surplus was again used to reduce foreign liabilities.

Dr Stals said that at the peak of the gold swaps the Reserve Bank had a facility of about R3bn. Total short-term foreign facilities, excluding foreign exchange reserves and International Monetary Fund facilities, now totalled more than R5bn.

South African banks had also established short-term credit lines of about R7bn.

Dr Stals estimated that the total outstanding short-term foreign liability was about R9bn. Last De-

cember an estimated R0.5bn was Government sector liability, R500m was owed by the Reserve Bank, banking was liable for R2.6bn and the private sector R5.4bn.

As at the end of 1981 — for which the latest complete figures were available — total foreign liabilities, including equity investments, were R32.5bn and foreign assets R13.5bn. Net foreign liabilities then were R19bn.

Several trends had emerged in the flow of funds to South Africa:

- Continental Europe had become the major source of finance with the US second. Britain, which traditionally provided most foreign investment, was making a much smaller contribution.
- Investment in South African organisations controlled from abroad declined in importance and (relatively) more new foreign investments were being made without foreign control.
- A substantial part of new foreign investments in recent years took the form of loans to public corporations and the Government and equity investments declined.
- Short-term loans increased in importance and were mainly linked to trade. There was also a tendency for the maturity of loans to become shorter, although this trend seemed to have changed recently.

ST HELENA TO TAP ORE RESERVES AT ONGEGUND

Johannesburg: RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 83 p 9

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

ST HELENA gold mine is to sink a shaft to open up ore reserves on the farm Ongegund 13 which adjoins its southern boundary.

The shaft will be sunk over the next four years at an estimated cost in August 1983 money values of R89.2m. The escalated cost of the project should be about R125m.

The shaft will be between boreholes OG2 and OG4 and about two kilometres west of where President Brand is putting down its No 5 shaft.

St Helena intends mining the Basal Reef on the farm and Gencor estimates there are 8-million tons of mineable ore at an average recovered grade of 4g/t.

St Helena's grade currently averages 6.2g/t.

The shaft will be 8.8m in diameter and will be sunk to a depth of 1 450m. It will provide both upcast and downcast ventilation facilities as well as hoisting men, material and rock.

The shaft will hoist about 80 000 tons of reef a month and about 20 000 tons of waste rock. Ore mined will be railed to the reduction plant near St Helena's No 4 shaft.

St Helena mills the production from Unisel which is south-east of St Helena and between President Brand and Harmony.

A railway line exists to take Unisel ore to the St Helena treatment plant. A link to this line will be built from the shaft to be sunk at the Ongegund section.

St Helena has put two drives on reef into the Ongegund section from its present workings to assess the area's ore reserves. The ground was found to be heavily faulted and the values of the ore exposed were patchy.

However, the area is payable and St Helena needs the additional ore reserves.

Gencor estimates the shaft should enable the mine to maintain its present production for at least eight years after the start of mining operations in the area.

St Helena has increased its mill capacity to about 570 000 tons a quarter to cope with its increased production and Unisel's production of about 330 000 tons a quarter.

St Helena's grade has dropped steadily in the past few years and the mine has increased production to offset the effects of this. However, production rates from some parts of the mine have started to fall and the opening of the Ongegund area is essential to maintain production.

The new shaft means St Helena has a minimum life of at least another 12 years. Paying for the shaft will strain the mine's financial resources, especially if the gold price stays at current levels. Its distributable income could fall.

Gencor has recognised this and intends financing the after-tax financial requirements partly through retained earnings and partly by raising loans. This would eliminate excessive fluctuations in dividends during high capital expenditure.

FISH RIVER VALLEY SET FOR MAJOR DEVELOPMENT BOOST

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Oct 83 p 6

[Text]

The Fish River valley could develop into a major factor in farm production in South Africa, the director of the Karoo region, Dr P. W. Roux, said at a Rhodes University symposium.

This is as a result of a permanent supply of good quality irrigation water that will result in the present lucerne production of 176 000 tonnes a year soaring to 440 000 tonnes within the next 20 years.

This is only part of the increased farm production potential of the valley as a result of the water supply.

Animal production could also increase significantly. And other farm production will rise.

Dr Roux also pointed a way to the future for the Eastern Cape and Karoo — increase high quality feed and you can double the production of small stock.

Dr Roux said the veld of the Eastern Cape did not meet all the nutritional re-

quirements of stock, especially during winter, making the storage of adequate fodder essential. So-called fodder flow systems were being investigated in the Eastern Cape to provide farmers with a programme for fodder cropping which would ensure an adequate food supply throughout the year.

Karoo vegetation could not keep sheep in full production during hard winter months, although the vegetation remained fairly nutritious.

Dr Roux referred to the marked difference in wool and mutton production between veld-run and pen-fed sheep.

In order to supplement veld grazing or to supply additional feed during droughts, many farmers had already planted large tracts of veld to drought-hardy fodders with favourable results. Dr Roux sees veld replacement and veld reinforcing as a major trend in future to increase the carrying capacities of farms.

Dr Roux said there was much stock loss annually as a result of a variety of disease conditions. The greater proportion of daily production losses were caused by controllable diseases and parasites and could ultimately be ascribed to poor management. One of the quickest ways to increase production was by adopting a suitable disease prevention programme and improving management.

The potential horizontal expansion of all dryland and irrigated cultivated crops, fodders and fruit was limited, barring wheat and improved pastures, Dr Roux maintains. The development of improved pastures and supplementary fodder crops could, however, be significantly expanded with a corresponding increase in animal production.

Game farming, which was still in the pioneering stage, could in time develop considerably in this area. It was however unlikely that it would replace stock farming to an appreciable degree, he said.

CSO: 3400/260

INDIANS, COLOURED WILL SPURN AFRICANS, SAYS BAWA

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 21 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

Indian and Coloured political relationships with Africans have been based on expediency and not on any consideration of human values.

This charge was levelled this week by the executive director of the Islamic Council of South Africa, Mr. Ebrahim Bawa.

Mr. Bawa accused the majority of Indians of regarding the proposed new tricameral parliamentary system as a means of "sealing the position they have achieved and as offering further opportunities for material progress. They cannot wait to jump on the band-wagon."

And, he said, "The Coloured community, as a whole, had always regarded itself as part of the White Community. (and) had bitterly resented its severance from the White body and hankered to return to its parent-body. They would enter the fold with a sigh of relief."

Mr. Bawa said that "neither the Coloured Community nor the Indian Community has, by and large, ever really bothered or concerned (itself) with the rights, aspirations, thoughts and feelings of the vast majority of the inhabitants of South Africa, the Africans. The African problem has never been their problem."

"Whatever political association they have had or have with the Africans is based essentially on expediency and not on any consideration for the enduring human values, the inalienable birthrights

of every man that indeed constitute the foundation of any stable prosperous and just political and social order," he said.

"Neither Community appears to suffer from any pangs of conscience; the moral considerations and problems do not appear to exist or are not allowed to disturb their pre-occupations for glory and comfort which they expect to enjoy in this dispensation" he added.

He said that now that "apartheid re-structured" was being offered to the Indians and Coloureds, and because they see certain advantages for themselves they are willing to accept it even though it means becoming voluntary partners in a system which moments before they were condemning with the vehemence at their command.

He warned that hence forth the Col-

oureds and Indians will rightly be regarded as enemies having joined forces with their oppressors, to be dealt with appropriately", by the Africans, who, Mr. Bawa said would "unleash their hatred and enmity".

He said that for Indians or Coloureds to argue that they would "exert their utmost power on behalf of the Africans" was "rank dishonesty and sheer impudence". They could not change what Whites had erected over the centuries and repeatedly declared they would not dismantle.

"Let the Indians and Coloureds stop indulging in such insane and entirely misleading talk" he added.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the executive committee of the SA Indian Council, Mr. Amichand Rajbansi has denied that the "SAIC had ever discussed" a transplant of the Indian

Council to the tricameral parliament. He was replying to a report in The Graphic last week.

Our source maintains that this matter had been raised during a constitution sub-committee meeting of the SAIC. He pointed out that during an SAIC session an opposition member had sought an undertaking that a "transplant" would not occur.

Mr. Rajbansi said in a statement to The Graphic this week that "if the SAIC agrees to take part in the new constitutional plan then it will have to be elected by the public."

We re-iterated the stand that the SAIC would only take a decision on the proposals after the 2 November referendum as "it is still not yet on offer to the Indian community because it still has to be endorsed by the White electorate."

FINANCING OF SASOL PROJECTS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE Sasol Ltd rights issue to raise R750m will open on November 25 and close on December 9. The remaining R1,9bn of the cost of Sasol Two will be met out of existing resources and a staged payment over five years.

The formal agreement, under which Sasol Ltd is acquiring Sasol Two from the Industrial Development Corporation and Konoil, will be signed on Monday. Sasol Two will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Ltd, effective retrospectively to June 26.

The agreed price for the sale of Sasol Two to Sasol Ltd is R2,620bn, to be financed in this way:

- The net proceeds of the rights offer — the Government has a 30% stake in Sasol Ltd and its share of the rights offer will amount to R250m. The balance will come from the private sector.
- Cash totalling R350m will be provided out of Sasol resources.
- The balance will remain owing to the IDC, Konoil and the State Oil Fund (SOF) and be paid over five years.

An announcement from Sasol says that after the signing of the agreement, and this is likely to be no more than a formality, it will go ahead with a rights offer of 187,5-million shares.

The offer will be made on a one-for-two basis and, although the price has not yet been announced,

consensus is that it will be pitched at 400c.

Sasol closed at 415c yesterday, down from a peak of 500c before the preliminary results were announced in August.

An investment analyst said yesterday that normally the price at which a rights offer was pitched did not make a great deal of difference. The only change came in earnings a share statistics.

In the original Sasol prospectus the assurance was given, however, that the Sasol Two and Sasol Three deals would not result in a dilution in earnings a share.

The promise given in the prospectus puts Sasol under pressure to meet its commitment and for this reason the price is likely to be pitched at 400c.

Every effort is being made to explain the offer to all shareholders.

Although market research has shown Sasol's advisers, Finansbank, that the major institutional holders will broadly support the issue, there is the bulk of the shareholding population to convince.

Sasol has 47 shareholders who account for 82% of its issued share capital. The rest are spread across 26 000 individual and companies shareholders.

There is every reason for all shareholders to support the issue because the long-term prospects for Sasol make it almost a sure-fire winner.

If a parallel is drawn with chemicals giant AECL the prospects for Sasol's future become obvious.

AECL is happy with the profits it can make from a plant operating at 70% of capacity. If capacity use moves up to 80% the gearing effect would be significant and profits improved out of proportion to the percentage change in production.

At Sasol, given the volatile oil-supply situation, production will continue at full tilt for the foreseeable future and the long-term effects on profit of a chemicals plant operating at full capacity will be dramatic.

This is well understood by the major institutions which are likely to subscribe fully to their rights and will even top up holdings if any shares become available. Some private investors may not realise the long-term value of their investment and could be tempted, by the sagging gold price and the consequently soggy industrial market, to relinquish their rights.

This would be folly. The Sasol price may have been staid and moved slowly since the first denaturation move because the institutions have satisfied their needs through rights issues and private placings.

These are not going to be repeated indefinitely and at some time, especially when the fuel price starts moving well above Sasol's production cost, the upward pressure on Sasol's share price will come.

An irony has arisen in the build-up to the rights issue. Originally intended for some time in 1984, the Government is believed to have exerted pressure on Sasol to bring the offer forward.

The rationale was that the industrial share market was overheated, the money market was awash with cash and some means had to be found to release the pressure and mop up liquidity.

Sasol, from all accounts, rejected this argument, saying that it was an independent company, had to look to its own needs and should not be

called on to manipulate factors in the economy.

The Government's view prevailed and Sasol agreed to bring the issue forward.

Simultaneous to the announcement of Sasol's results for the year to June came the news that Sasol Ltd was to acquire Sasol Two and would need to raise up to R1bn from the public for the acquisition.

This announcement was made on August 20, at a time when the industrial market was testing new highs and the gold market perceived to be on the march upward.

Since then everything has changed. The money market is in a

quandary over how to deal with an immense shortage, the gold price has sagged and the industrial market is skidding down.

Enter the Government, warning that the issue now would be disruptive to the money market.

It would be better, the Government is believed to have said, to delay the issue until next year.

This time Sasol prevailed. The issue is going ahead, not oblivious to the circumstances, but with the knowledge that the institutions will follow their rights and a belief that private investors can be persuaded to support the issue.

CSO: 3400/260

LAC SPLIT LOOMS OVER NEW DEAL

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

The constitutional proposals, which is already threatening to split the SA Indian Council, could have a similar effect on the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees.

The chairmen of two Durban Lacs have rejected claims by the Nalac president that the Association had given the thumbs down to the new deal.

Mr T. Palan, chairman of the Southern Durban Lac and Mr Abdulla Khan, chairman of the Northern Durban Lac said in a statement this week that Nalac had not expressed any attitude on the constitutional proposals.

They had merely reiterated their previous decisions rejecting the government's local government proposals.

Nalac president, Mr Yunus Moolla could not be contacted this week for comment on the Association's presence on the National Ad Hoc Committee which played an important role in the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act.

Political observers see the Association's continued presence on the Ad Hoc Committee or Lac participation on the Co-ordinating Council as untenable because of their rejection of the local government proposals.

Meanwhile, the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee has rejected their city council's offer of delegated powers as "second class".

The Council wanted to delegate to the JCMC power to:

- develop and construct parks, libraries, playgrounds, sportsfields, swimming pools, recreation centres and pleasure resorts,
- construct homes, roads and pavements,
- lease council-owned halls, shops and stalls,
- control town planning schemes, licence applications, bursaries and grants, where these affected their community.

The JCMC has rejected the offer and warned that soon whites would no longer be in a position to dictate the laws to other race groups.

CSO: 3400/260

WORLDWIDE ADVOCATES REGIONAL POWER, WATER SHARING

Colmarburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 83 p. 6

"The first version" of speech Professor Desmond Midgley delivered in Colmarburg "recently"

Asked during a recent television interview whether he was not merely a stooge of South Africa, Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi reacted sharply. At no time, he said, had he been approached to co-operate militarily with South Africa. But he would at any time talk with South Africa on co-operative resources development.

Dr Savimbi exhorted his fellow black leaders to enter dialogue with South Africans who, he said, had the technical know-how and economic strength to help all States of southern Africa to develop their infrastructure and productivity.

The primary infrastructure for development is the electricity network and impetus is the large South African market which resulted from its mineral wealth and the entrepreneurial skills this attracted.

The fact that southern parts are blessed with most of the mineral wealth and northern parts with most of the water provides the backdrop for co-operative networks of power and water.

But why have we allowed all our neighbouring countries to adopt and cultivate the attitude that they must be independent of South Africa in every respect that requires capital outlay?

We have allowed aid agencies and engineering firms that prepare feasibility studies to accept this ridiculous concept. An uneconomic project can become viable by ad-

ding the rider that the scheme would enable the country to become less dependent on South Africa.

One wonders how our neighbour states can be so obtuse as not to take advantage of a fabulous market for their resources. They continue trading in labour while denying themselves trade with South Africa in the much more lucrative commodities which most of them have in abundance, namely water and electricity.

By the year 2020 some major river systems of South Africa will not be able to cope with demands for water. The shortfall will be so great it will not be fully satisfied by inter-basin transfers from the Tugela and Orange.

In the absence of co-operative international water schemes, South Africa would be obliged to resort to pumping desalinated sea-water or melted icebergs transported from Antarctica.

Ultimately, to augment supplies to main regions of shortage, there will have to be negotiation with neighbour States on the basis of the difference in cost of importation and of pumping from the coast and it is this net benefit that should be shared between donor and recipient states.

The transfer of water from Lesotho to the Reef has been negotiated on frequent occasions, each time on the basis of a comparison with

costs of procuring water from an alternative source.

Should South Africa decline to negotiate further and decide to adopt the scheme to pump from Verwoerd Dam, the Lesotho Highlands scheme probably would never be built. But would this be a good thing? Hardly. It surely must be a prime objective of South Africa to have economically viable neighbours, even if this entails some financial sacrifice on our part to help our neighbours to achieve economic take-off.

Following the development of the Tugela, and long before resources of the Tugela and the Orange have been fully exploited to meet the growing shortfall in the core area of southern Africa, steps should be taken to plan a co-operative scheme to bring water from the Zambesi and Okavango systems through southern Zimbabwe and eastern Botswana into northern Transvaal.

One would not want to harm the ecology of Okavango Swamps, and it might be wise to restrict the transfer to about 10 percent of the average inflow to the swamps. One would plead for a balanced view of the plight of animals compared with humans and the pursuance of population control with the same vigour as afforded to environmental preservation.

On electricity, a major power station on Swaziland's coalfields could feed surplus energy into the Eskom

grid and bring in useful foreign exchange, but would not conform to the independence concept. Likewise, relatively large hydro plants linked to the Escom grid and operated on peak load would probably be more economic than the relatively small stations being built.

In Botswana, known coal reserves can support a major power station and petro-chemical complex, with

surplus electrical energy that could earn valuable foreign exchange if fed into the Escom grid.

One looks with engineering envy at the enormous power potential of the Congo River in Zaire. A single station at the Inga site could be linked to the nearest point on Escom's grid — about the distance between Cabora Bassa and Pretoria.

There are other potential hydro developments — in Angola and Mozambique, as well as in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The network could also be extended into Central Africa. But without the South African market to absorb most of the output until the contributing countries' own demands become significant, the whole concept must remain stillborn.

CSO: 3400/260

WATER PICTURE GRIM AS DAMS STAY LOW

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 83 p 7

[Article by J. Manuel Correia]

[Text]

THE level of some dams in the Transvaal is dropping, while others are holding steady — but only just.

This grim picture emerged yesterday from figures supplied to the Rand Daily Mail by the Department of Environment Affairs in Pretoria.

and punched home the message that good rains don't necessarily make for full dams.

Figures apply to Monday this week and are compared with Monday last week.

Dams holding steady were the crucial Vaal at 22%, its feeder, the Sterkfontein, at 47% (47%), the Hartbeespoort at 19%, the Roodeplaats at 73%, the Albasini at 9%, the Ebenezer at 70% and the Loskop at 8%.

The Morgenstond Dam managed to keep its level at

a meagre 1% in these two weeks.

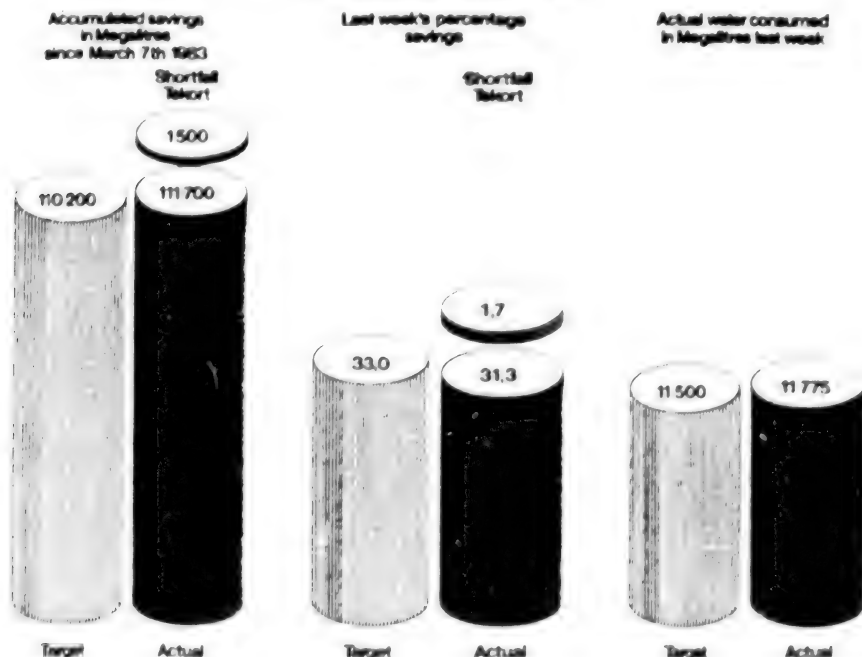
The only dam to have registered a slight increase is the Magoebaskloof — up from 29% to 31%.

The Klein Marico has gone down from 38% to 36%, the Fanie Botha from 14% to 13%, the Bronkhorstspuit from 78% to 77% and the Olifantsnek from 5% to 4%.

The Westoe dam, which was bone dry last week, now has 1% but the Klipkoppies is still empty.

Yesterday it appeared from figures supplied by the Weather Bureau in Pretoria that one of the heaviest rainfalls recorded on Tuesday — the day Springs was devastated by a hailstorm — was at Witbank, which registered 43mm.

Rand Water Board Water saving monitor
For the week ending Oct. 30th 1983



Pretoria registered good falls, from 20mm to 36mm. Gasfontein had 36mm, Irene 35mm and Pretoria Gardens 34mm.

Germiston had a meagre 5,2mm.

A spokesman for the Springs municipality said yesterday that in spite of the devastating hailstorm only 19,5mm of rain had fallen.

Nigel had 25mm.

Even Sandton, where some homes were flooded, had slightly less rain than Nigel — 24,5mm.

The spectacular thunderstorm and accompanying

rain that assailed Johannesburg on Tuesday night registered a piffling 9mm at Joubert Park.

CSO: 3400/260

SOUTH AFRICA

PLASTICS INDUSTRY RECOVERY FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 24

[Text] The plastics industry is showing signs of an early recovery and can look forward to a resumption of growth in 1984.

This view was expressed by Mr Roger Cockram, outgoing President of the Plastics Federation of South Africa at its annual general meeting in Johannesburg this week.

Analysing economic activity, Mr Cockram said: "At the previous AGM I predicted that for the calendar year of 1983 the industry would show a slight growth.

"For most of the plastics industry the second half of 1982 produced poor results, as did the first half of 1983. However, during the third quarter of 1983 sales of locally manufactured polymers showed strong increases.

"At the same time, machine suppliers have been receiving substantial orders for manufacturing equipment.

"This return to investment in the industry is a firm indication that recovery and growth will be sustained. I therefore maintain that some growth will have been recorded by the end of 1983 compared to the previous year".

Performance in the converting industry had been patchy during the year ending June 30 1983, said Mr Cockram. The sectors manufacturing agricultural products had been hard hit by the drought.

Lack of consumer demand resulted in lower sales for producers of domestic-ware, toys and leisure items.

However, the sector manufacturing for the building and construction industry performed unexpectedly well.

Commenting on the recent drop in exchange rate, Mr Cockram said: "Imports of polymers will be more expensive in the future if the new levels of exchange rate prevail. This will tend to benefit local polymer manufacturers, particularly at a time when the Government is considering abolishing import control and introducing tariff protection instead."

Mr Cockram was of the opinion that the removal of import control would not lead to a massive swing away from locally manufactured polymers. The benefits of immediate access to local supplies, resulting in lower investment of raw material stock by convertors, would outweigh lower prices obtainable from suppliers elsewhere.

At the same time, coal-based technology used in the production of locally produced polymers was resulting in a gradual lowering of prices which would benefit convertors.

He said the Plastics Industry Committee recorded a major achievement in industry co-operation when, during February 1983, it submitted to the Board of Trade and Industries a document formulating the basis on which polymer manufacturers and convertors were willing to see the elimination of import control.

The industry is now awaiting government's decision on the direction this will take.

CFO: 3400/260

WITBANK COLLIERY GRANTED SEPARATE COAL EXPORT ALLOCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 25

[Text]

WITBANK Colliery has been granted a separate, additional provisional export allocation of 1-million tons a year for 30 years in exchange for undertaking to extinguish an underground fire in old workings on the outskirts of Witbank.

This is revealed by Witbank Colliery chairman Allen Sealey in his latest statement to shareholders.

He says that for some time coal, predominantly in the form of pillars left for support, has been burning in old mine workings on the outskirts of the town in coal rights owned by the Witbank Town Council, which tried unsuccessfully to extinguish the spreading fire.

As it advanced to the north-west, the fire threatened to consume the coal in the pillars supporting the main Johannesburg Maputo railway line and there was also the possibility that it could have spread to other underground work-

ings in coal rights owned by Witbank Colliery.

Following an approach by the Government Mining Engineer, the company agreed to provide assistance in controlling the fire in return for the additional export allocation, which is not tied to a specific colliery or coal reserve but is linked to the final rehabilitation of the fire area, the cost of which is to be funded from the export proceeds flowing from the additional allocation.

The cost of the fire-fighting operations will not be more than R2-millions says Mr Sealey.

However, this is clearly an initial amount. Additional costs will obviously be incurred on rehabilitation of the area once the new allocation starts to generate revenue.

He says that the additional allocation forms part of the phase 4A coal export programme through Richards Bay, which will not have the capacity to handle exports in terms of this phase before 1987 or 1988.

BRIEFS

ID BOOK DEADLINE MET--Durban--The Department of Interior has met its deadline for processing all applications for identity books which were lodged before the end of September. In fact it has gone further and is now dealing with applications it received up to October 13. A senior spokesman for the department said yesterday he hoped all the latest applications would be completely processed and ID books sent to voters before referendum day. Many other ID books were still in the post. He said the department's drive to issue books before polling day had resulted in 209 771 applications being processed in the three and a half months since July 1. This was 66.2 per cent of the total issued in a full year under normal conditions. "We anticipate that by polling day 2.7 million ID books will be in circulation," he said. The total figure now stood at 2 696 288.--DDR. [By G. Palmer] [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 26 Oct 83 p 1].

NAVAL TREASON TRIAL--Cape Town.--The trial of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, on charges of high treason, has entered its fifth week behind closed doors in the Supreme Court, Cape Town. According to the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, SC, evidence may be concluded in about a week. Cdre Gerhardt (47), who commanded the SA naval dockyard at Simonstown, and Mrs Gerhardt (41) have both pleaded not guilty. At the start of the trial on September 5, Mr Rossouw applied to have the proceedings held in camera and for an order prohibiting publication of trial details and the identities of witnesses. The State alleges that between 1961 and January 20, 1983, Cdre Gerhardt and his wife "unlawfully and with hostile intent against the State, tried to overthrow or change the Government, or to disturb or impair or endanger the security of the State, and committed and/or attempted to commit one or more acts of treason". Police began to run daily security checks on all entering the court building and the "in camera" sign is still prominently displayed on the locked doors of court no 1.--DDR. [Text] [Durban Daily News in English 26 Oct 83 p 1].

MORE SATS JOB CUTS--Durban.--The SA Transport Services claimed to reduce its personnel by 3 000 by March next year, said Minister of Transport, Dr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday. The total staff complement had been reduced from 270 000 by this last year to 245 000 in August while over 100 attempts to provide a smaller, more efficient, work force, he told the 26th Annual Congress of the SAT Union last week in Grahamstown, Durban. The further reduction of 3 000 personnel comprising about 1.5 per

SAFETY 2,000 employees of 237,000 employees). This reduction in staff had been achieved without retrenching permanent or fixed permanent or temporary workers employed for more than two years. Mr. Seemman said recently that the reduction in staff was achieved through the normal process of people leaving the service. As the largest single employer in South Africa, Transvaal Services had experienced remarkable industrial peace and stability over the years and its goal was to expand and strengthen these labour relations even further, the Minister said. "The planning of our strategies for the future, as in the past, is based on a system of sound labour relations," Mr. Seemman said. --Sapa. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 83 p 81

NO COOPERATION AT CAMP 2000--Camp 2000.--Grahamstown residents have decided to withdraw "full co-operation" from the Western Cape Administration Board following a ban call at the splinter camp earlier this week. They will stop paying a monthly service charge of R7 a household to the KAB and say the Divisional Council directly for services rendered to the community. The decision was taken at a meeting attended by several thousand residents after KAB officials arrested 40 people at the camp on Tuesday. KAB officials have demolished 67 plastic shelters of a group of former FIC supporters on the perimeter of the camp. --Sapa. [Text] Johannesburg THE DAYSTAR in English 11 Nov 83 p 131

WYHEID RAIN--Steady, soaking rains fell in many areas of South-eastern Transvaal at the weekend, helping to ease drought and drought conditions in the province. The four-year drought in the Vryheid district was broken in certain areas when up to 150 mm of rain was recorded on some farms within a 24 hour period. Ponds overflowed and flooded fields, causing livestock deaths. The town of Vryheid recorded 40 mm of rain during a 24 hour period which ended at 8 am on Saturday. Earlier they received its first rain since this season. [Excerpt] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 83 p 21

TOP PRIORITY 'TOP PRIORITY'--The promotion of fuel efficiency in the transport and services should continue to receive priority attention, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr. Pieter de Waard, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the annual conference of the Motor Industries Association and the Engineers' Association of the South African Motor Industry, he said it was necessary that public awareness create a commitment at the Government. Another message was that the training of motor mechanics should keep pace with technological development. "Especially as far as fuel conservation was concerned, an awareness of and technical knowledge of the latest developments were needed," he said. He said that South Africa was in a relatively favourable position with only about 25 percent of its total energy requirements being met in this way. The Minister praised the South African Motor Industry, the producers of "liquid fuel" as well as "solid" energy sources such as coal, oil and gas. He said the Government had accelerated a massive effort to develop the motor industry as a source of employment, and that the Government could not afford to neglect this strategic

and a responsibility rested with the motor vehicle manufacturers and all other sectors of the industry to assist, he said.--Sapa. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 11]

CP SUPPORT CLAIM--It was clear the "No" votes in last week's constitutional referendum had been almost exclusively from the Conservative side and was an indication its voting power had grown strongly, the Conservative Party said yesterday. The CP Member of Parliament for North Rand and chairman of the party's parliamentary caucus, Mr Hans Schoeman, said in a statement this was one of the conclusions reached at a meeting of the parliamentary and provincial caucus on Tuesday. The result of the referendum had been discussed "in depth." Another conclusion reached was that "the implementation of the new constitution would undoubtedly show the naked reality of mixed government in the foreseeable future." A motion of thanks for the excellent referendum campaign conducted by the CP under the "inspiring" leadership of Dr Andries Treurnicht, was also passed.--Sapa [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 83 p 11]

THREE SEYCHELLES MERCENARIES FREED--Three of the mercenaries who took part in the abortive coup in the Seychelles in 1981 have been released on parole from the Pretoria prison. Kenneth Dalglish, Mike Webb and Charles Goatley were each sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment in July last year.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 83 p 2]

LOW-COST WELDING ELECTRODE--Two years ago, at the request of Southern Cross Steel, Afrox and the University of the Witwatersrand started development work on a low-cost matching electrode for welding SX 3CR12 plate material. Southern Cross stipulated that the price of the electrode be in line with that of 3CR12 plate and that the ferritic-martensitic weld-metal structure match the plate in toughness. A year later the electrode was produced with a basic alloyed flux coating which provided excellent weldability. The following year was devoted to testing the electrode's weld-metal. Southern Cross is satisfied with the results and believes that the availability of the electrode will broaden considerably the range of applications of 3CR12 plate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 83 p 21M]

RICHARDS BAY CARGO BACKUP--Heavy rain has caused congestion and delays in cargo offloading at Richards Bay in the past month. With the economic upswing gathering momentum, shipping observers forecast worsening congestion at the port which will only be relieved by the opening of more berths. Ships unable to discharge in the past few weeks because of queues for berths have been diverted to Durban. This is a step that shippers wish to take, however, as discharge rates are higher in Durban than at Richards Bay. Accumulation of demurrage charges while waiting at anchor off Richards Bay have forced several ships to sail to Durban. Most of the problems have centred on imports of fertiliser and fertiliser raw materials which have been stepped up as the domestic market moves tentatively to recovery. The rains have interfered with offloading because bulk fertiliser cannot be discharged in wet weather. At times, four or five ships were waiting for the two berths at which fertiliser can be handled. Mr David Bryer, operations manager for Richards Bay, said the port would handle about 700,000 tons of

fertiliser and related products this year. As the industry recovered in the coming months, throughput would increase to about 354 000 tons next year, it said. "Richards Bay's traffic will be increasing steadily over the next two years, but any difficulties will be offset by the three berths due to be installed by 1986. This should ease the offloading problems for some commodities in time for the economic upswing." Congestion at the port was caused by the unusual arrival of several fertiliser ships simultaneously during heavy rain. There was no reason to expect the problem to persist. [Text: Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 83 p 9]

030: A77/266

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS CRITICIZED AS UNDISCIPLINED--Mbabane.--Swaziland's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, has strongly criticised the Swaziland Defence Force for giving soldiers "poor training" which "resulted in a serious lack of discipline". Criticising "trigger-happy and over-zealous" soldiers, he said army authorities were to blame for the poor discipline. Mr Justice Nathan was summing up a case in which a soldier, Private Obed Ginindza, was alleged to have shot at and damaged a car belonging to a Swazi, Mr Joseph Ndzimba, who was travelling with his wife and two children some 20 km from the Lomahasha border post. Mr Ndzimba told the court Pvt Ginindza suddenly appeared at the roadside and waved him down. After being ordered out of the vehicle, Mr Ndzimba heard a shot and saw a bullet hole in his car. He reported the matter to the army and police. Mr Justice Nathan, fining Ginindza R150, said a charge of attempted murder had been dropped and Ginindza had been convicted of contravening the Arms and Ammunitions Act. He also said: "Because soldiers are not properly trained I am going to draw the attention of the Director of Public Prosecutions that similar cases brought to court must also be attended by army administrative officers and that soldiers' fines must in future be paid for them by the army administration." Last week Mr Justice Nathan attacked army authorities for allowing soldiers to get drunk while in possession of arms and shoot indiscriminately at fellow soldiers and civilians.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 83 p 12]

SECURITY MEASURES IN FORCE--Mbabane.--The unprecedented security measures in force in Swaziland since the general election on October 28 were further stepped up this weekend. Motorists using the country's arterial roads, especially the main highway from Mbabane to Manzini which passes parliament buildings, where the electoral college is in strict isolation, have been subjected to lengthy delays as heavily armed army and police patrols conducted thorough searches of every vehicle and in many cases the occupants, looking for arms or explosives. Informed sources said at the weekend, the searches, along with the arrest during the past week, of more prominent Swazis are aimed at preventing certain elements opposed to the present political hierarchy sabotaging the work of the electoral college. It is expected the tough security measures will remain in force until the work of the electoral college is completed during the next ten days.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 83 p 12]

TANZANIA-ZIMBABWE JOINT COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Agreements Signed

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Harare, Friday.

Tanzania and Zimbabwe have agreed to co-operate in the manufacture of agricultural implements, machinery and small scale industrial development.

In a joint communique signed today at the end of the second session of the Tanzania-Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Co-operation, the two countries also agreed to co-operate in the exchange of technological information.

They also agreed to exchange information and visits between them to facilitate easy identification of co-operation possibilities in training and exchange of literature, films and personnel.

The Commission also agreed to exchange students in mining, agriculture, business administration and veterinary science. It also expressed hope to exchange lecturers and teachers in fields to be identified.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Ndugu Bernard Chidzero.

The Ministers also signed documents to improve trade relations between the two members of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Minister's Press Conference

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Trade between Tanzania and Zimbabwe has increased from 14 million/- in 1981 to 60 million/- last year, the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing a press conference in his office yesterday, Ndugu Malima said there had been steady trade growth between the two countries, adding "...we feel this can be pushed further".

Ndugu Malima, who returned from Harare, Zimbabwe, yesterday where he led the Tanzanian delegation to the second session of the Tanzania-Zimbabwe Permanent Joint Commission of Cooperation, said the twin states could have surpassed the 60 million/- mark had it not been for a problem in payment mechanism.

He said the problem had now been cleared, adding that the two countries had during their three day meeting in the Zimbabwean capital agreed on the need to establish barter trade between them due to foreign exchange problems.

Ndugu Malima said that Tanzania could exchange textile products, sea food, spices for coal, dairy cattle, yeast, baby napkins and steel products.

He said the two countries reviewed the progress report on the implementation of the programmes of action for 1983 and adopted the 1984 programme of action covering, among others, transport, trade, agriculture, industry and natural resources.

The commission, he said, also adopted the report of the Sub-Commission on Trade and Finance which, apart from concluding the 1984 annual trade plan, agreed payments arrangements as per the plan.

CSO: 3400/245

RESULTS OF TINDEMANS' OFFICIAL VISIT NOTED

Salim: Relations Extremely Good

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Excerpts] Tanzania and Belgium have agreed on the need to strengthen bilateral relations and explore co-operation in various fields of common interest.

The agreement was reached in Dar es Salaam yesterday after talks between the visiting Belgian Minister for External Relations, Mr. Leo Clement Tindemans, and his Tanzania counterpart, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim.

Mr. Tindemans arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday for a two-day official visit to Tanzania.

Briefing pressmen after their talks, Ndugu Salim said the relations between the two countries had been "extremely good". It had been "friendly and developed dynamically". Tanzania has been one of the main beneficiaries of a wide-ranging Belgian development and technical assistance.

He expressed Tanzania's appreciation to the Belgian Government for extending concessional credits which had been used in purchasing of ships for lakes Tanganyika and Victoria and the financing of the malting factory in Moshi and the glass sheet factory at Mbagala in Dar es Salaam.

Tindemans' Comments on Maritime Agreement

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Excerpts] Tanzania and Belgium yesterday signed a Maritime Agreement which will give Tanzania marine vessels the freedom to enter, remain, and leave, use port facilities of Belgium harbours without undue physical and fiscal difficulties.

The bilateral agreement will also endorse and facilitate the sharing of cargo by container and allow to and from either of the two countries by air cargo of the United Nations recommendations on maritime traffic.

The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Thomas Saliim Alio and the Belgian Belgian Minister for External Relations, Mr. Jan Jochem Tindemans.

Mr. Tindemans, who left the country yesterday through Mwanza to Kinshasa, Rwanda, and in the country for a two-day official visit at the invitation of his Tanzanian counterpart.

Explaining the significance of the document, Mr. Tindemans said it was an endorsement of the good relations which exist between the two countries and the facilitation of the movement of maritime cargo shipping between the two states. The agreement seeks to redress the imbalance.

Yesterday's agreement places to abide by the UN recommendations on the 40/40/20 formula for ferrying cargo. The formula calls for better countries of the group to get 40 per cent to send and unless while better countries get the next 40 per cent and the third parties to get the remaining 20 per cent.

According to the signed document, the agreement is supposed to come into effect upon ratification by both parties and would last for five years from the date of ratification.

A joint commission would be formed by ministries concerned for the two countries to oversee the implementation of the agreement. The commission would be formed upon ratification of the agreement.

Speaking at the brief signing ceremony, Mr. Tindemans said his trip was a follow-up on a Belgian report which suggested that his country should seek better understanding of African countries' problems and aspirations.

Mr. Tindemans said Belgium expressed support for regional co-operation institutions such as the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADC) and the Eastern Basin Development Organization. (As published) Belgium, he said, had already signed an agreement with Rwanda on the Eastern Development.

The visiting minister said he exchanged views with Saliim Alio on the UN war, the Eastern Basin and the situation in southern Africa.

The Belgian minister said he also discussed with Tanzania what could be done in the transport and communication and industrial infrastructure. He did not elaborate.

He said they also looked into the possibilities of Belgian companies investing in Tanzania.

An academic investigation between the University of Dar es Salaam and Belgium universities was also explored by the two ministers.

LAMP 1990/24

JUMBE URGES BARTER BETWEEN AFRICAN NATIONS TO SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 83 p. 1

[Excerpt]

THE Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, said yesterday that African countries should avoid undue reliance on the use of foreign currency in conducting trade between them in the face of the present world economic recession. Shihata reported.

He told Tanzanian and Rwandese journalists at the Rwanda-Tanzania border that since every African country faced foreign currency problems, it was imperative that they exchanged raw materials, consumer and capital goods instead of insisting on the use of foreign currency.

He said the present economic problems haunting African countries could be overcome through serious trade co-operation.

It was strange, he said, to see African countries buying goods and raw materials from

developed countries using hard-earned foreign currency while the same were produced by sister African countries.

Ndugu Jumbe said Rwanda and Tanzania were considering a request made by Rwanda on how Tanzania could help the former in solving the over-population problem. The two countries want to come out with a solution that would be of mutual benefit.

On the relations between Tanzania and Kenya, the Vice-President said the two governments were constantly exchanging ideas on ways of starting a new form of co-operation. But he pointed out that the talks were not on the revival of the defunct East African Community.

Ndugu Jumbe said Tanzania wanted to promote co-operation with all her neighbours for mutual advantage.

0501 3400/240

NETHERLANDS TO PROVIDE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FOR ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Dutch Government will provide cargo handling equipment for the Zanzibar Wharfage Corporation as part of the rehabilitation of the ports of Zanzibar and Pemba, the Isles Assistant Minister for Communication and Transport, Ndugu Abdallah Hamad Khamisi, has said.

The equipment, consisting of five cranes and two tugs, are scheduled to arrive before June next year. The equipment is being provided as a grant under an agreement reached in 1977 between the governments of Zanzibar and The Netherlands, Shihata reported.

Talking to newsmen at the end of talks between the Isles Ministry of Communications and Transport officials and a representative of the Netherlands Government, Ndugu Khamisi said. The

Netherlands had agreed to provide spares for the cranes and tugs for a period of two years.

The Assistant Minister neither revealed the cost of the equipment nor the total value of the tugs.

The agreement, he added, also provided for the training of local personnel by the Dutch government to operate the equipment. The Netherlands would also meet transport costs of the equipment from Holland to Zanzibar.

The Netherlands was represented at the talks by Counsellor Theo Arnold who, the Assistant Minister said, led the Zanzibar delegation.

Meanwhile, The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government has requested The Netherlands government to assist the Isles in combating sea-crocodiles threatening the coastline of Zanzibar and Pemba.

CSO: 3400/243

TPDC-TRC PROBLEM: DISAPPEARANCE OF FUEL BEFORE DESTINATION REACHED

Dar es Salaam (DAILY TIME in English 5 Nov 83 p. 1)

(Article by Attilio Tosi)

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) are investigating why fuel destined for some regions in the country has been disappearing on the way before reaching its destination.

The TPDC Managing Director, Ndugu Sylvester Barongo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that they were examining statistics in an attempt to find out whether the volume of fuel sent in the affected regions tallied with what was received.

He said they had so far checked with the consigners together with their major fuel transporter, TRC, "and we are all surprised as to how these disappearances occur. It is indeed a big puzzle how this happens."

Ndugu Barongo, who emphasized that they were conducting their investigations quietly, noted that the issue called for deeper analysis. "We are not going to rush, but we would be pursuing the

matter in a systematic way," he said.

He explained that the procedure was that they normally sent through the TRC fuel consignment direct to the Regional Development Directors (RDDs) who in turn distributed it to various institutions in the region.

However, he said, he was surprised to hear that TRC with its water proof system of transporting fuel which guaranteed the safety of goods, could lose the commodity.

"How this happens is a big surprise. We are facing a big problem and you can imagine the situation we are in", he said.

A spokesman for TRC said yesterday that his Corporation was not in a position to say anything on the matter.

He directed this reporter to speak to the TPDC. When the reporter told him that he had already spoken to the corporation, the spokesman said: "TPDC is the Corporation which should issue a statement."

TTC CHAIRMAN NOTES HINDERANCES TO LAKE VICTORIA MARINE SERVICES

THE NEW DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Nestor Kagenka]

[Excerpt] Power cuts and fuel shortage are two major constraints affecting marine services in Lake Victoria, the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) board chairman, Henry Limbaziati, has said.

He said however, that the corporation was doing all it could to contain the situation.

Ndugu Limbaziati said TRC had enough capacity to move all cargo and fuel to all lake regions, but power shortage at the Mwanza South port made it impossible to off-load ships and lighters.

"Power is supplied to the port at night when most workers are not on duty and even then power is not always constant", he said.

When he toured the port yesterday, Limbaziati, who is also Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, saw seven lighters loaded with 760 tonnes of cargo awaiting off-loading.

Ndugu Limbaziati ordered that a standby crane at the Mwanza North Port be transferred to the Mwanza South to help off-load cargo.

According to TRC Chief Marine Officer, Capt. Erik Frohn, apart from an accident that happened to mv Butiama on April 12, this year, no vessel in the Marine Department has had any breakdown for more than 48 hours to warrant disruption of transport services in the lake.

Capt Frohn said, however, that from time to time the marine services was hit by fuel shortage, particularly in May and June.

"Though mv 'Nyanzumi', for transporting fuel has some engine problems, it can be towed by one of the tug boats and can fulfil customers demands", the Captain added. (as published)

On the whole, the Lake Victoria Fleet, the Chief Marine Officer said that TRC has the capacity to move 12,000 tonnes of cargo and 5,000 passengers per week compared to 6,000 passengers and 1,800 tonnes of cargo per week in 1987.

CSO: 3400/245

KAMANGA CALLS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Times (Lusaka) 10/11/82 p. 1

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr. Andrew Kamanga has expressed concern at the wastage of maize and other crops because of lack of adequate food storage facilities in Zambia.

And the Party will review the performance of State farms and diagnose problems the institutions were facing with a view to revamping them.

Mr. Kamanga said this in Lusaka yesterday and pledged that during the following five years the committee would work vigorously to ensure the full implementation of the Government's food production programme.

As part of the plan Mr. Kamanga is co-ordinating ministers and other senior Government officials working in agriculture under his committee to a meeting at Freedom House this evening at which they are to map out strategy for the implementation of agricultural policies.

"Our committee intends to pursue policies vigorously now that the Government has been formed."

This was of particular importance because the country had just passed through two difficult seasons during which Zambia had been forced to import maize.

Reviewing the performance of the agricultural sector, Mr. Kamanga said of immediate concern to the Party was lack of permanent food storage facilities.

"We hope we can move from temporary to permanent food storage facilities in all parts of the country. It is no use producing food and see it go to waste. [as published] The problem of food security should be taken seriously."

The provincial marketing unions would play a pivotal role in implementing this programme and would have to find funds for the construction of food storage facilities.

But for countries in the region to have food security, it was necessary that countries such as Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zaïre and Mozambique pursued on similar programmes.

Zambia had been importing maize at great cost to its economy because half of the neighbouring countries did not have adequate storage facilities to sell the surplus maize.

He noted for instance that the cost of importing a single bag of maize from the United States was more than K30 which he also described as "too high".

Costs would go down if the maize was obtained from Zimbabwe or other neighbouring states.

Asked what the main priority of his committee would be, Mr Kamanga who formerly chaired the political and Legal Sub-Committee, said it would strive to improve distribution of farm inputs.

Bottlenecks

This would be one of the issues which he would be tackling during meetings with the ministries under him--Lands and Natural Resources, Agriculture and Water Development and Cooperatives.

There were a number of bottlenecks being experienced in establishing State farms and these would be reviewed.

Among the problems were delays in surveying land in certain areas.

But Mr Kamanga was optimistic that the Party's food production programme would be brought to fruition over the next ten years.

CSO: 3400/255

KAUNDA PROMISES TO RESOLVE TEN PERCENT WAGE CEILING ISSUE

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English, 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] President Kaunda promised yesterday that the Government would act quickly to resolve the ten per cent wage ceiling issue following the submission of a special report by an ad hoc committee appointed to look into the matter.

Dr Kaunda said he was happy with the committee's report which had been jointly prepared by the Government and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

"The ball is in our court," said Dr Kaunda.

The Government would now devote more serious attention to resolving the matter quickly.

The committee had done a thorough job in its report which he would consider with the Cabinet.

He was clarifying earlier conflicting reports that the labour movement had accepted the new ten per cent wage ceiling which had been imposed by the Government to meet the International Monetary Fund conditions.

The wage ceiling was rejected by the unions and has been a source of controversy between the Government and the labour movement.

The Government subsequently appointed an ad hoc committee chaired by Prime Minister Mundia consisting of labour and State representatives to study the ZCTU counter proposals.

On Tuesday, ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola the unions would meet President Kaunda soon to review the issue.

An impression had been created among employers that negotiations over the issue had been resolved with the Party and its Government, he said.

"The impression created is that the ten per cent issue is home and dry. We are waiting for President Kaunda to call a meeting any time to resolve the matter."

CSO: 3400/255

ZAIRE REFUSES TO ACCEPT 33 EXPELLED ILLEGAL ALIENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English / Sep 03 p 1

[Excerpt] Zaire has refused to accept 33 of the illegal aliens holding Zairean passports expelled from Zambia because their documents are not valid.

The two countries are now trying to sort out the problem while Zaire is keeping them.

The aliens were among 1,000 illegal immigrants who were rounded up during a clean-up operation by security forces in Kitwe last month.

Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi confirmed in detail yesterday that the security team headed by the Copperbelt police chief Mr. Julius Zulu was facing problems in repatriating the aliens.

Mr Shapi said arrangements were made to hand over a group of aliens holding Zairean passports at Kasumbalesa border post near Chililabombwe last week but Zairean authorities rejected 33 of them because their documents were allegedly not valid ones.

"I have got a report to the effect that 33 aliens were rejected although they have Zairean passports. But we expect Zaire to accept them and institute investigations to establish how they obtained the documents.

"It is not our responsibility to investigate how they obtained them because they are not Zambian although we have agreed to keep them for the time being."

He said the matter was being sorted out by officials from both countries and intimated that it might be handed over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Shapi said this matter was an immigration and police operation and nothing to do with the Zambia/Zaire regional joint permanent commission.

Those rounded up included Senegalese, Malians and Nigerians.

The aliens with Zairean passports were put on 13 buses to Farambulana border where Zairean authorities screened their papers.

A Malian who was released after immigration officials were satisfied with his travel documents said many of his colleagues were either back in Kitwe or were planning to return because Zairean authorities had refused them entry.

1980 ZAMBIA RAILWAYS WORKERS RETURN TO WORK; STRIKE SPREADS TO FITWE

1980-1981 IN ZAMBIA IS 1981-82 & MAY 21, 1981

1981-82 [As some striking Zambia Railways employees in Ndola started returning to work yesterday, the strike spread to Fitwe.

Some employees in Ndola returned to work after being addressed in the morning by Zambia Railways Workers Union (ZRWU) regional secretary, Mr. Darius Kasambala.

Police in Fitwe led by Copperbelt chief Mr. Wilson Zulu moved in to disperse the strikers after 08.00 hours and controlled the station for three hours.

In Fitwe, some police dispersed striking workers who had looted tools and equipment in sympathy with their Ndola and Finsch colleagues.

Most workers in Fitwe walked away from the station by 09.00 hours and those who remained refused to return to work who were still working to join the strike.

A passenger train, the Kalwe, scheduled to leave Fitwe for Lusaka and the northern provinces at 08.00 hours was still at the station by 09.30 hours.

A group of management who refused to be named said the train would leave at 10.00 hours and be piloted by inspectors and other senior management personnel.

Most workers who had intended to go by train used alternative transport.

At the work trains were stationary and by mid-morning there was no indication any more would resume work.

1980-1981 [As some striking Zambia Railways workers in Ndola started returning to work yesterday, the strike spread to Fitwe.

Zambia Railways regional manager Mr. Foster Mankwa also met with union officials in Ndola. He said the union was given management support to persuade workers to end the strike.

There had been a communication breakdown between the workers and the union after proposals of the new conditions of service were submitted to the Prices and Incomes Commission in London for ratification.

The strike was a result of the delay in getting the workers behind the ratification of the proposals sent to the commission.

"This is an industrial matter which may not only involve the workers and the union but the management as well. Production had gone down the past two days and six goods trains didn't move during this period."

Mr Munkasa could not say how many man hours were lost. He met with union officials again late yesterday afternoon to review the problem.

Mr Munkasa said Zambia Railways was under obligation to comply with all regulations set out by the Government. Union officials refused to discuss the matter with the Press which they accused of blowing on the issue.

C40: 4409/255

SPYGLASS ZAMBIA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO TAZARA

Lusaka ZAMBIA (L. ZAMBIA) in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

SPYGLASS: "Spyglass Zambian has reiterated Zambia's commitment to Tazara and her determination to work for the line's success.

In Zambia why Zambia could not prefer the southern railway line to Tazara as the latter was her "child".

Dr Banda said Zambia only used the south to bring in goods which were urgently needed in the country and those bought in South Africa.

If goods were imported to use Tazara to bring in goods from South Africa.

The line could admitted Tazara was facing some problems which had under-
mined its ability to reach full capacity.

"It is our baby and we want it to survive and thrive. There is no question of us preferring the southern route as that would be like a hen which laid her eggs and left them to be destroyed, and no mother hen would do that."

The problems of Tazara had on several occasion been discussed among Zambia, Tanzania and China and such discussions would continue until its operations were normalised. [as published]

Zambia had done all she could to support Tazara and that was why goods from South Africa such as fertilisers were brought in through Tazara.

He stressed that there would be no easy solution to the problems of the line as they were quite complex.

(L. ZAMBIA 1460/77)

NEWS

FOOD DISTRIBUTED TO VILLAGERS--World Vision International has begun distributing food to hunger-stricken villagers in the north-west and south. Project manager Mr Richard Phiri said 2,000 families would receive free food for three months from the organisation. Speaking at Muvumbwe after distributing 800 bags of maize meal to 500 villagers of Katwa, Nkasisa and Ntanza, Mr Phiri said each family would receive a bag of maize meal a month. He said seed maize would also be distributed to assist the villagers with their planting as a permanent solution to hunger. And the Zambia League of the Red Cross Society in conjunction with the Geneva Red Cross will supply 10,000 bags of maize to families as part of the famine relief programme. Dr Murja Sallimpa, a Finnish doctor with the Geneva Red Cross in Zambia said the League was buying 1,200 tonnes of maize from abroad to distribute to families with children under 15 who are at risk. [unpublished] Dr Sallimpa, a nutritionist, said there was need for high assistance to the people to avert starvation. [Text] (1) (C) (P) (Z) (Z) (Z) in English 7 Nov 83 p. 7]

CSO: 3400/255

MUGABE WARNS MINORITY POLITICAL PARTIES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Several UANC-sponsored dissidents have been arrested in Zimbabwe and some are being assigned by the Pretoria regime to destabilise other SADC countries, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Addressing about 60 districts of the Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Zanu (PF) women's leagues in Bindura and Marondera, the Prime Minister said: "The open hand of friendship may be tightened into a fist if minority political parties continue to abuse the policy of national reconciliation by engaging in subversive activity."

The Government might lose its patience soon because it gave the minority parties enough time to reconcile and take part in national development programmes.

'Hot Soup'

Cde Mugabe said that more than 5 000 former auxiliaries left the country soon after independence and they were trained by the Pretoria regime to destabilise other states. They were fighting in Namibia and Mozambique to gain "the required military experience" until the time was ripe for them to come into Zimbabwe.

"Muzorewa was warned in 1981 that he would soon find himself in hot soup if he did not co-operate with the Government and continued to liaise with his racist masters.

"There have been consultations between himself, his party and South Africa. We have been watching the situation."

Since independence the bishop had been in contact with Zaire, South Africa and Israel. And during these times he was seeking ways of destabilising Zimbabwe. The Government has information about his goings on.

"We know the number of dissident camps in South Africa, the number of people there and the aims behind them."

The Prime Minister strongly warned the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, whom he said was organising secret subversive meetings throughout the country to forget about getting into power because the people had rejected him.

He said this was his last warning to all those leaders of minority parties who were engaged in or planning to launch subversion.

On the women's league, Cde Mugabe said all the party districts should register all the members in their cells, branches and provincial bodies to enable the central committee to have records of the structure and membership of Zanu (PF) in each area.

Restructured

"The women's and youth leagues should be properly restructured to enable them to put forward proposals for a national plan that will be examined at next year's congress. The plan, which will include all the programmes to be undertaken by the women and youth, will be examined by the Government and, if approved, will have to be implemented," he said.

This would also change the situation where there were only two national representatives on the women's league, who had been elected in Harare in 1977. These were the secretary, Cde Teurai Ropa Mhondo, and her deputy, Cde Sally Mugabe.

The Prime Minister said the restructuring was also necessary because it would allow women to choose their leaders and ease the burden of work on the two national representatives.

CSO: 3400/262

PEOPLE REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN UMZINGWANE DEVELOPMENT

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Before independence, district administration was basically law and order orientated, and hence the little participation in development by the (local) people.

The District Commissioner, as he was then called, was the sole "think-tank" who identified what the people wanted.

This was said by Cde Ray Ndhlovu, for the District Administrator, Umzingwane, in an interview on development in the district.

Cde Ndhlovu said the advent of independence had brought with it reversal of this practice by moving away from the anchor on law and order to socio-economic development of the people.

Now it was the people themselves who identified their needs with their elected councillors, assisted by the District Administrator, to determine whether the projects were feasible.

Participate

It was imperative that the people participated in their development projects, and people in the district had been motivated and mobilised for the achievement of this objective.

Cde Ndhlovu said the emphasis during the last financial year had been on reconstructing roads, schools, bridges and business centres destroyed during the war.

Some of the projects in which local people were involved included piped water schemes at Esiphezini and Matshetshe where they had dug trenches with help of the National Army.

Cde Ndhlovu said more than 4 000 people now benefited from piped water installations.

Cde Ndhlovu said roads, schools, water supplies and a beergarden were among projects to be completed by next June.

An office complex for the council was due to go up next January.

A district planning team had recently been established with representatives of ten ministries. Inspectors were being sent to take courses on development, and it was hoped they would spread their knowledge among the people.

Cde Ndlovu said co-operatives were being formed in the district, with finance and transport being the only major problems facing them.

The district had two irrigation schemes at Zinyathini and Dumezi, with about 5 000 involved in growing maize, wheat, barley and vegetables.

There were three resettlement schemes in the district at Glengray, Irizweni and Mziki, and Glengray is already occupied.

There is no major squatter problems. (as published)

Cde Ndlovu said 25 438 people received drought relief food aid, representing 65 percent of the total population of 64 000.

He said there was considerable tourist potential in the district with abundant plant and animal life in the nearby Matopos National Park in the west, and hunting and fishing attractions at Seema, Umzingwane and Isavankani dams in the east of the district.

ROADWAYS

Matobo District has spent a total of 1973 753 on a number of development projects during the financial year ended June 30 this year, the District Administrator, Cde Nephos Salawa said yesterday.

Of this amount 1 205 000 has been spent on 84 km of road and three culverts in the district, with another 1 153 000 spent on piped water projects at Mumbale, Batanene and Maribaba.

Two boreholes at Nyulile and a piped water scheme at Natisa business centre had taken another 515 000, Cde Salawa said.

Projects to be completed during 1983/84 financial year included a Rural Health Centre at Sankanjane (1 190 000) and another at Natisa business centre which will cost 1 300 000.

The development of Maphisa growth point will have 5160 000 spent under the Public Sector Investment programme to provide sewerages, roads and service lines to the village.

One of the major developments of the year will be a silo to be built at Maphisa at a cost of 180 000, Cde Salawa said.

The building was a precaution against any drought and would be used to store all maize produced from the nearby Antelope Irrigation Scheme and others in the district.

"This will ensure that we don't have to haul maize from the /rain Marketing Board in Bulawayo should another drought hit us".

GOVERNMENT ALLOCATING FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR COMPUTER IMPORTS

Source: THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is making significant foreign currency allocations for the import of computers because they play an important role in the country's development, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning,

Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, said yesterday.

Closing the 1983 Datacom seminar organised by the Computer Society in Harare, Cde Sanyangare said "The Government will support, promote and create a suitable environment for the computer industry through an integrated set of policies, encompassing short-term measures in critical areas of information technology and long-term changes relevant to the attainment of a new information order.

"Our strategy for development fully recognises the role that information processing power plays in national development. The multi-dimensional problems associated with all aspects of development present an ideal target

for computer-aided techniques.

"Zimbabwe, being a developing country, cannot match the progress and sometimes the techniques of advanced countries, but we must prepare ourselves to take advantage of every new development that has relevance to our situation."

Zimbabwe should keep abreast of new developments in the computing field, he said, and incorporate the developments into the tool kit of its development strategy.

Computers must be used as decision-support tools for policy-makers at all levels. He told the delegates to commit themselves to the task of improving the effectiveness of computer installations.

Zimbabwe needed ever increasing numbers of skilled, efficient, con-

scientious and resourceful manpower, he said.

"I am pleased to know that the Computer Society plays a significant role, side by side with the Government in the training of Zimbabweans to work efficiently in the computer industry," Cde Sanyangare said.

"You must do more, not only in training but also in raising the level of computer awareness and appreciation among our technical, professional, managerial and administrative groups.

"These categories of our labour force need to be well informed in the area of information technology in order for them to make a more meaningful and positive contribution in the development process.

"Let us evolve an information-sensitised society," said Cde Sanyangare.

CGO: 3400/262

LATEST GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SHOW TOURISM UPTURN IN JULY, AUGUST

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

THE improvement in tourism seen in July this year continued into August and departing visitors that month declared they had spent more than \$3 million in the country, although not all in foreign exchange.

The latest Government statistics show 27 395 people visited Zimbabwe in August, a little down on July's 29 121, but easily the second highest total of the year so far.

While the number of business visitors has remained roughly constant over the past three years the number of people coming for a holiday has fluctuated with big drops being recorded from September last year to June this year but since then figures have started to improve.

South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland between them supplied about a third of the visitors with departing South African residents spending close on \$500 000 in August.

Zambians were the next largest source of tourists, just under the South African total for August but departing Zambians who had spent at least one night said they spent \$317 300 in August.

North Americans and Western Europeans were among the biggest spenders on average. A total of 1 209 North Americans came in August and 1 363 who left that month said they spent \$574 000.

But in the same month 4 828 Europeans arrived and the 3 809 who left that month after spending at least one night here said they had spent \$1.07 million. The number of Europeans leaving was less than the number of South Africans.

Britain and West Germany were the biggest sources of European tourists.

The statistics show that in the first eight months of this year departing tourists spent more than \$18 million making the August figure well above average.

CSO: 3400/262

TERRORISM NEWS FROM MATABELELAND, THREE OTHER DISTRICTS BANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

ALL Matabeleland districts and three in the Midlands have been gazetted as designated areas and no one can publish information on anti-terrorist operations or acts of terrorism and sabotage there except in certain circumstances.

The designation lasts two months from yesterday in terms of a notice by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in regulations gazetted yesterday. The notice was made in terms of an amendment, gazetted in August, to the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations.

The area covered is Matabeleland South (the districts of Beitbridge, Bulilima-Mangwe, Gwanda, Insiza, Matobo,

Matabeleland North (the districts of Binga, Bubi, Bulawayo, Lupane, Nkayi, Nyamandhlovu and Hwange); and the districts of Gokwe, Gweru and Kwekwe in the Midlands.

The ban is on information published inside and outside Zimbabwe but does not apply to any information in a Government Press statement or communiqué, and court or Parliamentary proceedings.

Information can be published if the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications agrees after he has consulted the Minister of Home Affairs or an authorised official of that ministry.

The information minis-

ter can impose conditions on the use of information and it is illegal to publish these conditions.

The banned activities are:

- "Any measure or act of any description whatsoever of the security forces or the Government for the purpose of combating or suppressing terrorism or reducing the incidence thereof in any designated area.

- "Any act of terrorism or sabotage or other terrorist activities in any designated area."

Anyone found guilty of breaking the law, the editor of the newspaper or the author of the story, faces a fine of up to \$1 000, a year in jail or both.

CSO: 3400/262

UK MIXED GRANT-LOAN EXPORT CREDIT AGREEMENT SUSPENDED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

A MIXED grant-loan export credit agreement worth more than \$31 million (£20 sterling) signed between Britain and Zimbabwe in January has had to be suspended due to Zimbabwe's present financial problems.

However, the agreement is still open and may be brought into effect later on when these problems have eased.

The agreement included an aid grant of £5 million sterling with another £15 million to be raised on British export-credit guarantee terms by the Zimbabwe Government as loans through commercial banks, with a five-year repayment period.

Commenting on the suspension of the facility, a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development said that the Minister, in his July budget statement, had said that great care was being taken over the management of foreign debt so that servicing costs could be kept within workable limits.

"This has involved a re-examination of the British mixed credit which, although containing a 25% grant element, requires the repayment of the export credit guarantee department element over the next five years, during the

first three of which our debt servicing costs will be at their highest," said the statement.

"The facility, which is a fairly generous one, will be kept under review in the light of our balance of payments situation."

Financial spokesmen said that the repayment of the short-term money involved would have caused big problems for the country at present. The country's debt service requirements are estimated to amount to about 30% of its total revenue this year due to the bunching effect of short-term foreign borrowings.

As reported by *The Gazette* on October 7, foreign exchange is a major constraint in Zimbabwe now and the Reserve Bank has had to arrange short-term borrowings to ensure settlement of external trade commitments or to re-schedule loans.

Earlier this year the short-term foreign liabilities overtook the value of foreign assets in the banking sector and the balance of trade was in trouble. The Government was concerned at the growing concentration of maturity dates for existing stocks, and a degree of bunching for longer dated stocks.

Several financial specialists said this week that the Government's

action in not availing itself of the £20 million agreement with Britain at the present time was a sign of "good economic housekeeping."

"It was to be used for the importation from Britain of capital goods for the private sector. A lot of these were badly needed and it is unfortunate for some businessmen that the arrangements have had to be stopped," said a spokesman.

"But when the opportunity arises, the Government can revive the mixed aid-loan agreement. It has only been put on ice at the present time."

An economist agreed that in present circumstances the Government was wise to try to avoid any further bunching of short-term loan repayments.

"We have come close to calamity, with our earnings not keeping up with ambitions and we shall have to watch the debt-service ratio very carefully," he said.

"If a country should default on its loan repayments, it immediately erodes its credibility in international money markets. This makes it very difficult to get loans re-scheduled, or even to raise loans at all."

DETENTION OF BISHOP MUZOREWA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Nov 83 p 11

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text] HARARE — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was taken into custody by the Zimbabwean security authorities on Monday, received massive South African backing in his ill-fated election campaign in 1980.

But not even the R1 million which former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie admitted was made available to assist the bishop, could block the crushing defeat inflicted on his United African National Council (UANC) by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF).

The former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia held office for a little over six months before the Lancaster House agreement. This led to the birth of an internationally recognised independent Zimbabwe and the death of the first black-led Government of the country which Mr Ian Smith had sworn would not see black rule for 1 000 years.

Bishop Muzorewa took office on June 1 1979, promising peace.

But he could not deliver it. The black electorate, who in April of that year had given solid backing to his party, turned instead to Mr Robert Mugabe.

In the 1979 election Bishop Muzorewa took 51 of the 72 black parliamentary seats. A year later, his party could hold only three

One of those was occupied by Bishop Muzorewa — and the diminutive figure of the leader of the United Methodist Church has regularly taken his seat in the House of Assembly, though his contributions in debates have been infrequent.

He has never been able to shake off the tag that he was a puppet of Mr Ian Smith and at best a stopgap leader while the heavyweights were in detention or outside the country directing the guerilla war.

Bishop Muzorewa came into political prominence in 1971 when he led the united organisation which successfully opposed the settlement proposals drawn up by Mr Smith and Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

But after the release of the detainees, the squabbling over leadership and control of the nationalist movement continued and the bishop found himself leading his own group.

During his tenure of office in both the transitional Government and the subsequent Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government of which he became Prime Minister, bitter fighting against the guerilla forces continued.

In the 1980 election campaign his voice was the most strident in predicting doom and hell on earth should the Marxist forces of Mr Mugabe come to power.

In an eleventh hour bid to gain support, he switched from

his bitter denunciation to an appeal for absolute reconciliation.

But it was too late and the small fortune which had been spent on his lavish campaign went to waste.

Since independence, Bishop Muzorewa has occasionally lashed out at the Government and its plans for a one party state, usually in response to threats against him.

Two years ago Mr Mugabe threatened to have Bishop Muzorewa and his wife kept in detention. The bishop's reply was that he was being treated as a scapegoat because the ruling party was losing support.

The latest warning from Mr Mugabe came last month when the Prime Minister told the UANC leader he would be "dealt with" if he tried to start another war.

He was referring to suspicions that the bishop's six week long visit to Israel had sinister connotations.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said the liberation war had been fought against an Israeli-South African-Rhodesian triumvirate and added: "We are not surprised that Bishop Muzorewa is in Israel today."

On his return to Harare at the end of last week, the bishop strenuously denied that there was any political motive to his visit.

But he did admit to saying that Zimbabwe was being foolish by not using Israeli expertise to develop its agriculture.

He told reporters that the people of Zimbabwe were being oppressed "not by Smith,

not by Israel, not by South Africa and not by any persons with white skins, but by our ruling party and Government with black skins."

"These people," he said, "seem to think of nothing but

being overthrown, probably exactly as they could be doing it; they were not in power themselves.

Two days later, these remarks came back at least

CSO: 3400/262

RELIEF GRANTED FOR DAIRY FARMERS, BUTCHERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dairy farmers throughout Zimbabwe have been granted an increase of 2c per kilogram on the producer price of their milk, while butchers have been granted a 10% discount on the wholesale price of buying beef from the Cold Storage Commission.

These two measures were approved by the Government about two weeks ago. They have come as a relief to milk producers hard hit by big increases in stockfeed prices, and to butchers facing rising costs and a falling demand for beef at the non-subsidised controlled prices.

But these measures will not affect the price of milk or beef to consumers.

The milk producer price increase to be paid by the parastatal Dairy Marketing Board is likely to cost the Government more than \$3 million. There is at present no reliable estimate of how much the 10% discount on the wholesale beef price through the CSC may cost the Government.

In effect, these price changes in wholesale milk and beef costs are a partial return to subsidies, following the removal of subsidies on milk and beef by the Government in September.

So far no official announcements of these wholesale price changes have been made although the extra 2c per kilogram to milk producers came into effect on October 24 and the discount of 10% on beef allowed to butchers was granted about two weeks ago.

Confirming the milk producer price increase the chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers, Mr E W Kirby of Figtree, said this week that it would help to compensate for the big increase in

the price of stockfeeds, reported in *The Gazette* on October 14.

Several other dairy farmers, however, said the price increase for milk would not be enough to help them cover increased input costs which were not only caused by higher stockfeed prices but also by the rising costs of basic materials earlier this year such as twine, polythene and electricity.

One farmer said that the drought had increased the need for stockfeeds. In some areas farmers could not grow any of their own feed crops and grass was almost non-existent. With other input costs also rising he said:

"The 2c a kilo increase isn't going to help very much in covering our rising costs this year — no ways".

The 10% discount on the wholesale CSC beef price for butchers was also confirmed this week. A spokesman for the CSC told *The Gazette*:

"With effect from October 17 the wholesale price of carcass beef was discounted by 10%. The purpose of the discount, which was approved by the Minister of Agriculture, was to facilitate movement of stocks of beef which had accumulated after the withdrawal of subsidies on beef.

"As soon as the stock position has returned to normal the discount will be withdrawn."

However, Mr Mitch Stambolie, chairman of the Meat Traders

Association, said in Harare: "As far as we are concerned, it was approved in order to allow butchers some margin when selling beef. Under the Price Control Maintenance Act insufficient profit was allowed on beef and butchers were not even covering their costs on it. They were making losses, as we proved."

Since the removal of the beef subsidy in September there has been considerable resistance to buying the meat at higher prices. Butchers estimate that the rate of consumer resistance to buying beef is now as high as 45%.

One said: "If this consumer resistance continues, as is likely, the CSC will not be able to book any more cattle for slaughter due to its overstocked storage position. Then the farmers won't get paid and this could seriously affect their financial position."

At present many people are turning to poultry or pork instead of beef. But here, again, there are

problems. As forecast in *The Gazette* previously, the big stockfeed price increases have resulted in rising input costs.

The Commercial Poultry Producers' Association has updated an earlier price increase application, which was already being considered by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, following the increase of 49% in the price of poultry feeds.

Mr David Irvine, chairman of the association, said: "Now we need a producer price increase very quickly. A number of producers are in big financial trouble. About a dozen smaller producers have warned us that they will have to cancel orders for day-old chicks and cease production immediately, unless prices are speedily updated to keep pace with costs."

Even pork, at present in over-supply, is affected.

The parastatal Pig Industry Board has also applied for a price increase for pig producers, due to the increased price of stock feeds.

It is estimated that it now costs between 30% to 40% more to feed a pig than before the stockfeed price rise. Again, due to the drought, many farmers cannot grow their own maize to supplement the feed.

A spokesman for the board said that a price increase application had been submitted. It was hoped it would be granted quickly to enable producers to stay in business.

In turn, the Colcom Central Cooperative has also applied for a price increase from the Ministry of

Trade and Commerce for its pork products.

A spokesman for Colcom said this was necessary: "Partly to cover the expected increase in the price for pigs paid to producers, necessitated by the increased cost of stockfeeds as well as higher wages for workers."

It was also necessary because: "In addition to this major factor, Colcom has been faced with various other input cost increases during the past 20 months since we last applied for a price increase," he said.

CSO: 3400/262

BRIEFS

ZANU (PF) RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN--Zanu (PF) plans to launch a major publicity campaign to educate and mobilise all the people who have not yet joined the ruling party, the acting publicity secretary, Cde Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. The campaign, which would include the publication of educational pamphlets, posters and one million T-shirts, would be undertaken by publicity secretaries and other office bearers. "Even the colourful dresses you are putting on which reflect the party's leadership will help to boost the party's position and allow more members to join the ruling party," he told the Harare provincial Zanu (PF) women's league members at Stodart Hall, Mbare. Songs, slogans and party discipline would also contribute to the strength and credibility of the party and every member should take part in this exercise which "is aimed at uniting all Zimbabweans". [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 83 p 1]

GROWTH OF COOPERATIVES NOTED--The number of co-operatives in Zimbabwe has grown two-and-half-fold since independence, from 400 to 1 000, Zanu (PF) MP and Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said on Sunday. In a speech read in Gweru on his behalf by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, Cde Chidzero said the formation and efficient operation of co-operatives was most important in bringing about socialist forms of production and distribution. Co-operatives required mutual trust and responsibility as well as unity. The spirit of the family with its dedication to duty and selflessness had to prevail. Education and training were important, both for financial and agricultural management. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 7]

SHELL, BP LUBRICANT OIL PLANT--The Government is to give full support to the Shell and BP lubricant oil plant and ensure that it is fully used by other oil companies to save foreign currency, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said in Harare yesterday. Speaking after a three-hour tour of the company's oil plant in Willowvale, the minister said his main concern was about the other companies which imported finished oil yet the oil recycling and lubricant plant was underused. "We shall take measures to ensure that the plant is fully utilised and through this way, we shall also save some foreign currency," he said. He said the plant was capable of producing all kinds of vehicle and industrial oils. "If we can fully utilise this plant, then there can be no use to import

finished oils and all we need are additives." Cde Makoni said the plant produced highly refined oil which could be recycled as many times as possible. Apart from saving foreign currency, he said, the plant employed about 200 people who could have been without jobs had the plant not been set up. "This is an important venture which has created many jobs and technical knowhow for Zimbabweans." The minister said the oil plant was an important foreign exchange substitution and it deserved national support from everyone. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 3]

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION STATISTICS--A total of 5 006 people immigrated to Zimbabwe in the first eight months of this year, fractionally below last year's total of 5 027 in the same period. Zambia, the United Kingdom and South Africa between them provided more than half the immigrants with Zimbabwe citizens accounting for more than 20 percent of the total. The latest Government migration statistics also show that 13 228 people officially emigrated in the first eight months of this year (12 275 in the same period last year) with South Africa being the destination of 5 887 and Malawi of 3 103. Britain, Australia and Zambia were other major recipients. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 7]

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